Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2012 with funding from
Boston Library Consortium Member Libraries

http://archive.org/details/commonwealthofma7374mass

M41-r
1972/73
A
AJB-594

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 128 of the General Laws, I am filing herewith the report of the Department of Agriculture for the period from July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973.

Respectfully submitted,

Commissioner of Agriculture

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

Board of Agriculture	County	Term Expires
Tony Andrews, East Falmouth	Barnstable	July, 1973
Americo Cavallaro, Norwood	Norfolk	July, 1974
Paul N. Fawcett, Northborough	Worcester	July, 1975
Lloyd A. Hathaway, Abington	Plymouth	July, 1976
Peter A. D'Arrigo, Lexington	Middlesex	July, 1977
Clive H. Olson, Taunton	Bristol	July, 1978
Arless A. Spielman, Hadley	Hampshire	July, 1979

Commissioner of Agriculture — Nathan Chandler, Sterling Junction

Asst. Commissioner of Agriculture — Myron A. Maiewski, Whately

Divisions	Directors
Animal Health	Walter F. Lewis, Chelmsford
Dairying & Animal Husbandry	J. Peter Griffin, Boston
Fairs	E. Gerry Mansfield, Peabody
Markets	Nathaniel Tilden, Scituate
Plant Pest Control	Peter C. Kuzmiski, Randolph
Poultry & Poultry Products	Charles F. Shelnut, Westboro

Staff Offices	
Apiary Inspection	
Chief Apiary Inspector	Alfred R. Carl, Jr.,Holyoke
Bonding & Licensing of Milk Dealers & Poultry Dealers	
Senior Bonding Investigator	James T. Walsh, Boston
Inspection of Mink Farms	Dennis Flynn, Grafton
Standardbred Agriculture Fair and Breeding Fund Committee	Dennis Flynn, Grafton
Thoroughbred Breeding Program Supervisor	Thomas F. Moran, West Roxbury

State Reclamation Board:
Edward Wright, Dedham - Chairman
Harold D. Rose, Department of Public Health
John, J. McColgan, Department of Agriculture
Charles J. Cannon, Yarmouth, Secretary of Board

FORWARD

Arless A. Spielman was appointed to the State Board of Agriculture on September 27, 1972, succeeding Earl Parsons, whose term had expired.

Walter F. Lewis was appointed Director of Animal Health on November 5, 1972, replacing Edward Dwyer who retired.

December 19, 1972
Publication No. 6980
Approved by State Purchasing Agent, Alfred C. Holland

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1972 - JUNE 30, 1973

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

WALTER F. LEWIS

DIRECTOR

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NATHAN CHANDLER

COMMISSIONER

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973

To the Commissioner of Agriculture:

In accordance with Section 38, Section 129, General Laws, Acts of 1932, I herewith submit the report of the Division of Animal Health for the fiscal year, July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973 inclusive.

We are continuing the program of T.B. testing cattle once in three (3) years with the exception of dealer and problem herds being tested annually or more frequently if necessary.

We had one problem herd involving both T.B. and Brucellosis that required considerable time in repeated tests as often as every 14 days. At this time depopulation of this 300 cow herd appears to be the only solution.

We had three (3) cases of Encephalomyelitis in flocks of pheasants. No cases were reported in horses in the fiscal year 1973.

The Commonwealth had one outbreak of Hog Cholera but we still maintain our status as Hog Cholera Free. The Hog Cholera outbreak directed attention to the need for improved inspection procedures on hog farms. Tattooing of hogs on three (3) non garbage cooking farms was necessary as an enforcement procedure. This type of identification of hog quarantine for non compliance made unlawful marketing almost impossible. A new hog farm sanitary inspection procedure has been started. A Hog Industry Committee has been organized in cooperation with the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation. This has already helped to improve conditions on hog farms.

The Brucellosis Eradication Program in hogs has been reactivated and is receiving the strong support of the Hog Industry Committee and both State and Federal Animal Health Officials.

Massachusetts continues to maintain its certified Free Brucellosis Status according to Federal Regulations.

The Laboratories reported nineteen (19) positive cases of Equine Infectious Anemia in horses. These animals are under permanent quarantine or have been destroyed.

Attention was given to the development of Rules and Regulations needed to implement the New Horse Stable and Riding Instructor Licensing Laws. The enforcement of these laws are to be under the direction of the Division of Animal Health when funds are made available.

The supply of large animal veterinarians continues to be very short. It has been difficult to properly man our programs.

During the fiscal year the usual number of miscellaneous diseases were reported.

The Division, as for many years, is still receiving the excellent cooperation of the Animal Health Division, United States Department of Agriculture, for which we are most appreciative.

Following is information and statistics in detail covering the various activities of the Division.

Respectfully submitted,

Walter F. Lewis
Director

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

There were eight hundred and twelve (812) tuberculin herd tests, thirty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-two (35,182) animal tests applied to which one hundred and twenty-seven (127) head of cattle were declared reactors, as compared with one thousand and seventy-four (1,074) tuberculin herd tests and forty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty-two (47,282) animal tests applied the previous fiscal year to which nineteen (19) head of cattle reacted.

One hundred and six (106) of the one hundred and twenty-seven (127) head declared to be reactors were reported as having "no gross lesions" of tuberculosis at time of slaughter.

Two hundred and eleven (211) herds containing four thousand five hundred and eighty-three (4,583) head of cattle, included in the census report of June 30, 1972, were disposed of by the owners prior to the census period ending June 30, 1973.

Ninety-seven (97) herds containing one thousand and five (1,005) head of cattle, to which testing has not previously been conducted are included in the census report of the period ending June 30, 1973.

Tuberculin tests are conducted by State and Federal accredited veterinarians under a State and Federal Cooperative Plan for the establishment of tuberculosis-free herds and the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

Following is a summary of the tuberculin tests as made by veterinarians for the twelve-month period of this report:

	HERDS	HEAD	REACTORS
Veterinarians paid by the State on a salary basis	472	19,485	127
Veterinarians paid by the State as Program Agents	337	15,218	
Veterinarians paid by the owner (Authorized herd tests)	3	479	
	812	35,182	127

During the fiscal year owners were reimbursed for grade cattle amounting to $16,568.80.

COUNTY CENSUS

AS OF

JUNE 30, 1973

COUNTY	HERDS	HEAD	100 of More Head HERDS	100 of More Head HEAD
Barnstable	4	126		
Berkshire	351	12,738	31	4,630
Bristol	291	11,017	19	3,740
Dukes	17	128		
Essex	147	4,585	10	1,823
Franklin	433	13,646	24	3,782
Hampden	231	5,183	1	102
Hampshire	357	12,031	21	3,450
Middlesex	175	5,492	11	1,802
Nantucket	1	36		
Norfolk	107	2,707	3	451
Plymouth	167	6,622	14	3,887
Worcester	666	23,183	47	7,279
TOTALS	2,947	97,494	181	30,946

PRIVATE CALFHOOD VACCINATIONS

(OWNER'S EXPENSE)

MONTH		HERDS	HEAD
July	1972	25	113
August		17	100
September		26	68
October		42	206
November		43	161
December		19	134
January	1973	22	149
February		31	219
March		35	181
April		27	157
May		30	151
June		23	152
	TOTAL	340	1,791

BRUCELLOSIS

The Brucellosis program has been carried on in accordance with Chapter 129, General Laws as amended by Chapter 527, Acts of 1956.

During the fiscal year 1973 there were ninety-six (96) cattle reactors (all grades). Reimbursement to owners amounted to four hundred and seventy-five dollars ($475.00) for nineteen (19) animals. Supplementary compensation for balance will be paid when appropriation is made.

Following is a tabulation of the results of laboratory examination of the blood samples from cattle under this program; also from goats and swine.

BRUCELLOSIS

7/1/72 - 6/30/73

	Negative	Reactors	Suspicious	Others*	Totals
Cattle	10,065	101	160	31	10,357
Goats	195	0	5	1	201
Swine	1,151	95	0	0	1,246
Sheep	1	0	0	0	1
Horses	3	1	0	0	4
Buffalo	7	0	1	0	8
Deer	16	0	0	0	16
Elk	1	0	0	0	1
Llama	2	0	0	0	2
Aoudad	2	0	0	0	2
TOTALS	11,443	197	166	32	11,838

* Containers broken, insufficient amount of serum, hemolyzed.

Certified Herds: CATTLE

Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	11
Cattle in Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	800

Certified Herds: GOATS

Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	8
Goats in Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	64

Validated Herds: SWINE

Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds	8
Swine in Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds	443

MILK RING TESTS

Negative	Suspicious	TOTAL
4,637	9	4,646

GOATS

7/1/72 - 6/30/73

This Division arranges for the tuberculin testing and blood testing of goats provided the owner signs an agreement to the effect that any goats declared as reactors to either test would be immediately disposed of for slaughter with no compensation allowed by the Commonwealth.

Under the new T. B. testing program, goats will be tested on the same basis as cattle, every three years.

Under this agreement sixty eight (68) goats were tuberculin tested and sixty six (66) blood tested. One (1) goat showed a suspicious reaction.

RABIES

Under the Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations Chapter 111, General Laws as amended by Chapter 265, Acts of 1938, Sections 6 and 7 "Dog Bite" is declared a disease dangerous to public health.

Chapter 129, Section 21 of the General Laws, was amended under Chapter 29, Acts of 1963 to read: "All dogs known to have bitten persons shall be quarantined for a period of ten (10) days for observation, at the end of which period, if no symptoms of rabies have developed, said animals may be released from quarantine on order of the Director."

Investigation of reported injuries inflicted to persons by biting dogs and the quarantining of such dogs is one of the duties of the Inspector of Animals.

One thousand two hundred and twenty-two (1,222) Persons were bitten by stray animals. The brains of six hundred and thirty-two (632) animals were sent to Wassermann Laboratory for examination. Of that number five hundred and thirty-one (531) were reported to have bitten six hundred and seven (607) persons.

The following tabulation is a record of bites inflicted by dogs and other animals.

RABIES

Bite Cases

	Released Quarantined Animals	Destroyed No Examination	Heads Laboratory NEGATIVE	Heads Laboratory POSITIVE	Heads Laboratory UNSATIS-FACTORY
1972					
July	1,523	3	60	1	7
August	1,646	7	72	1	11
September	1,280	3	62	0	5
October	1,228	2	50	1	0
November	778	1	29	0	3
December	681	1	32	1	2
1973					
January	659	1	28	0	1
February	622	3	25	1	3
March	807	2	46	0	0
April	1,023	5	42	1	2
May	1,544	3	57	3	3
June	1,481	7	77	0	6
TOTALS	13,272	38	580	9	43

RABIES
Bite Cases --- Fiscal Year 1973

	Released Quarantined Animals	Destroyed No Examination	Heads to Laboratory NEGATIVE	Heads to Laboratory POSITIVE	Heads to Laboratory UNSATISFACTORY
Dogs	12,661	34	142	0	9
Bats	0	0	64	8	11
Cats	349	1	103	0	2
Chipmunks	2	0	24	0	2
Cougars	1	0	0	0	0
Field Mice	0	0	3	0	0
Flying Squirrels	0	0	2	0	1
Foxes	1	0	3	0	1
Ganders	1	0	0	0	0
Gerbils	71	0	17	0	0
Guinea Pigs	8	0	8	0	0
Hamsters	52	1	34	0	5
Horses	11	0	0	0	0
Kittens	0	0	5	0	1
Lions	1	0	0	0	0
Lizards	1	0	0	0	0
Mice	19	0	16	0	1
Moles	0	0	5	0	0
Monkeys	21	0	1	0	0
Mules	2	0	0	0	0
Muskrats	0	0	1	0	0
Ocelots	1	0	0	0	0
Oppossums	0	0	1	0	0
Otters	1	0	0	0	0
Owl Monkeys	0	0	1	0	0
Parrots	1	0	0	0	0
Pet Hamsters	0	0	1	0	0
Pet Raccoons	0	0	1	0	0
Pet Rats	0	0	4	0	0
Pet Squirrels	0	0	2	0	0
Pet White Mice	0	0	1	0	0
Ponies	1	0	0	0	0
Rabbits	30	1	19	0	2
Raccoons	10	0	23	1	0
Rats	13	0	10	0	2
Red Foxes	0	0	1	0	0
Red Squirrels	0	0	2	0	0
Sheep	0	0	1	0	0
Shrews	0	0	1	0	0
Siamese Cats	0	0	2	0	0
Skunks	6	1	9	0	0
Snakes	1	0	0	0	0
Squirrels	5	0	58	0	2
Voles	0	0	13	0	2
Weasel	0	0	1	0	0

(2)

RABIES
Bite Cases --- Fiscal Year 1973

	Released Quarantined Animals	Destroyed No Examination	Heads to Laboratory NEGATIVE	Heads to Laboratory POSITIVE	Heads to Laboratory UNSATISFACTORY
White Mice	0	0	0	0	1
Wolves	2	0	0	0	0
Woodchucks	0	0	1	0	1
Total	13,272	38	580	9	43

CATTLE IMPORTS

7/1/72 - 6/30/73

Canada	1101	New York	3306
Connecticut	1447	North Carolina	1
Maine	2180	Ohio	10
Maryland	12	Pennsylvania	37
Michigan	2	Rhode Island	186
Missouri	17	Vermont	531
New Hampshire	498	Virginia	2
New Jersey	114	Wisconsin	24

TOTAL - 9,468

Seven hundred and nine (709) permits were issued covering nine thousand four hundred and sixty-eight (9,468) head of cattle.

EXPORTS --- JULY 1, 1972 THRU JUNE 30, 1973

Interstate certificates of health were issued on four thousand seven hundred eighty (4,780) head of cattle; fifty-five (55) goats; fifty (50) rabbits; forty-four (44) sheep; and ninety-six (96) swine, exported to other states and countries, as follows:

CATTLE

DESTINATION	HEAD	DESTINATION	HEAD
Alabama	6	Michigan	1
Arkansas	28	Missouri	46
Bermuda	7	Montana	23
California	2	New Hampshire	192
Canada	267	New Jersey	19
Colorado	8	New York	963
Connecticut	731	North Carolina	1
Dominican Republic	14	Ohio	12
Georgia	2	Oklahoma	129
Honduras	6	Pennsylvania	238
Illinois	9	Rhode Island	604
Indiana	75	South Carolina	1
Iowa	276	Spain	42
Jamaica	4	Tennessee	62
Kentucky	7	Vermont	702
Louisiana	74	Virginia	8
Maine	217	Wisconsin	3
Maryland	1		
		Total	4,780

GOATS

Arkansas	14
Dominican Republic	3
Greece	13
Kentucky	22
Vermont	3
Total	55

RABBITS

Greece	50

SWINE

Connecticut	30
Greece	9
Illinois	29
Indiana	1
New York	18
Rhode Island	9
Total	96

SHEEP

Kentucky	17
Ohio	13
Pennsylvania	14
Total	44

PERMITS TO FEED GARBAGE TO SWINE

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA PROGRAM

Chapter 655 - Acts of 1953

Fiscal year 1973

During the fiscal year 1973, one hundred and seventy-six (176) Permits were issued for Feeding Garbage to Swine.

****

LICENSE TO DEAL IN PORCINE ANIMALS

In accordance with General Laws, Chapter 129, Secs. 39, 40 and 43, as amended by Chapter 312, Acts of 1971, fourteen (14) Swine Dealer Licenses and twenty-one (21) plates were issued.

****

LICENSING OF PET SHOPS

In accordance with Chapter 129, Section 39A of the General Laws, Chapter 993, Acts of 1971, two hundred and ninety-three (293) Licenses were issued for the Operation of Pet Shops.

EQUINE CERTIFICATION

July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973

During the fiscal year 1973, we issued three hundred (300) Certificates of Equine Examination for six hundred and four (604) horses leaving the State of Massachusetts for Shows, Fairs, Races and for Sales.

We received five hundred and fifty-nine (559) Certificates of Equine Examination for one thousand and four hundred and thirty-seven (1,437) horses that came into the State for Exhibition, Racing, Breeding and for purchase by Massachusetts horse men. These horses came from thirty-seven (37) States and Canada, Chile, England, Germany and New Zealand.

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA

There were nineteen (19) cases of Equine Infectious Anemia (Swamp Fever) that proved positive to the Coggins Test.

EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

There were sixteen thousand two hundred and thirty (16,230) pheasants, on four premises, quarantined under suspicion of having Encephalomyelitis.

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES

PULLORUM	5 flocks of birds were quarantined and later released.
LARYNGOTRACHEITIS	3 flocks were placed under quarantine.
EXOTIC NEWCASTLE	2 parakeets and 1 parrot were disposed of.
CONTAGIOUS ECTHYMA	This disease was diagnosed in a flock of sheep.
LEPTOSPIROSIS	2 Llama and 1 Bison were positive.
SCRAPIE	Flock of sheep and herd of goats on same farm. All were slaughtered.
TUBERCULOSIS	Auodad (wild sheep)
BRUCELLOSIS	2 ponies were quarantined and subsequently released.

QUARANTINE STATION AT LITTLETON

Total number of livestock received at the Farmers Live Animal Market Exchange in Littleton from July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973 was as follows:

Cattle	15,246
Calves	17,367
Swine	23,758
Sheep	811
TOTAL	57,182

The following Massachusetts animals went through the chute:

Tuberculosis Suspects	2
Brucellosis Reactors	23
Brucellosis Suspects	18
Swine Brucellosis Reactors	37

In addition to FLAME in Littleton, the following animals were received and sold at the Livestock Auction in Easton and the Northampton Cooperative Auction Association, Inc. in Whately, Massachusetts:

EASTON

Cattle	6,795
Calves	6,340
Sheep and Goats	449
TOTAL	13,584

WHATELY

Cattle	4,987
Calves	12,024
Sheep and Goats	732
Swine	1,294
TOTAL	19,037

LICENSED DEALERS IN BOVINE ANIMALS

During the fiscal year 1973, there were ninety-three (93) licenses issued to dealers in dairy and beef cattle, and one hundred and twenty-eight (128) plates were sent out for use on the trucks operated by these dealers.

A total of six thousand and twelve (6,012) dairy cattle and four hundred and fifteen (415) beef cattle were reported by licensed dealers as purchased and sold.

ANNUAL REPORT

Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry

J. Peter Griffin, Director

July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973

The computer work of the Division has been shifted from the Registry of Motor Vehicles to the computer at the Metropolitan District Commission. This has resulted in quicker service at a lower cost and the generation of more information.

Dairy farms in New England are becoming less in number but more complicated with the automatic milking equipment and machinery being installed on the farms. The volume of milk produced is down some months between 4 to 6% from the same comparable month of the previous year. However, it appears there are still enough farms under inspection to provide an adequate supply of fluid milk. Pasteurization plants continue to decline which results in the processing of the milk being done in fewer but larger plants.

The mastitis control program operated in conjunction with the diagnostic laboratory at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst continues to render a good service to the dairymen of this State.

A statistical report of the work of the division is attached.

DIVISION YEARLY YEAR

DAIRY ~~INSPECTORSXXMONTHLY~~ REPORT FOR ~~MONTH~~ OF 7/1/72 to 6/30/ ~~XX~~ 73

FARMS

Farms inspected 9079 Approved 7149 Not Approved 1930

Farms reinspected 2232 Approved 1727 Not Approved 505

Hearings requested 12 Farms suspended 101 Reinstated 68

Other visits: Farms 1620 Dealers 1230 Inspectors 237

Complaints Investigated 3 Days Other Work 183 Office 87 Meetings 78

PLANTS

Plants Inspected 122 Approved 42 Not Approved 31 Spot Checked 25

TESTS OR CHECKS:

Temp. 340 Sediment 300 Bacteria 479 Caustic 2 Alkaline 3

Cans Milk Graded 8 Rejected 0 Milk Cans Checked 43 Condemned 3

Tank Trucks Checked 216 Violations 47 Other trucks 20 Violations 5

R.R. Tank Cars checked 0 Violations 0

FLAVOR

No. Samples 0 Flavor Schools 0 Vo-Ag Training 0 Total days 0

PROTEIN

No. samples collected 3777 Total days 10

MASTITIS

Herds sampled 756 Cows sampled 35,620 Samples Collected 139,656

U.S.D.A. GRADING

Days sampling milk powder 3 Butter and cheese 0

ADMINISTRATION (DO NOT USE THIS SPACE)

Hearings held _____ Meetings attended 15 Work with Insp. 22

days at office 156 -- In field 58 Complaints 0

Inspector _____

Miles: State Car 373,645 Private auto 101

OVER: DETAILS OF ANY OTHER WORK

Sick Leave 175
Vacation 245

ANNUAL REPORT
July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973

Division of Fairs
E. Gerry Mansfield, Director

One hundred twenty-three fairs and shows had an attendance of 2,222,446 for the 1972-73 fair season. These fairs and shows were grouped as follows: 20 Major, 18 Community, 23 Youth, 23 Livestock and 39 Grange. Many of the fairs and shows were visited by the Director and all Major Fairs, as well as a majority of the other groups, were inspected. Agricultural exhibits amounted to 83,410 and the number displayed by Youth was 35,806. Ten fairs held Pari-Mutuel racing and contributed $1,494,349.45 to the Agricultural Purposes Fund. This fund provides money for the Agricultural Prizes at fairs, provides exhibits for and maintenance of the State Building located on the Eastern States Exposition Grounds in West Springfield, inspection of fairs, special awards and promotional activities. The Division of Fairs was allotted $281, 385.00 for the 1972-73 fiscal year. Fairs received $226,113.00 and these fairs contributed $135,184.49 making a total of $361,297.49 awarded for agricultural exhibits.

The following awards were made: 306 State Award Ribbons, 63 Special Rosettes, 11 Plaques, 32 FFA Medals, 4,000 4-H Pins, 87 4-H Pens and 7 Trays. Awards were made at agricultural fairs and shows and for youth activities, including Future Farmers of America and 4-H Contests.

In the Massachusetts State Building at the Eastern States Exposition, the various Agricultural Commodity Groups furnished many interesting and promotional exhibits. Exhibits of Arts and Crafts were also included,as well as information booths sponsored by various State Agencies.

Entertainment for the general public was presented on the foyer stage throughout the ten days of the Exposition.

The Director and other members of the Fairs Division attended the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Agricultural Fairs Association held in Northampton on January 3 and 4, 1973.

During the Annual Meeting, the Director gave his report on the Division of Fairs for the calendar year from January 1, 1972 to December 30, 1972. There were 124 fairs held during this period. Agricultural exhibits at these fairs amounted to 79,936, of which 35,846 were youth. The State awarded $214,376.78 from the Agricultural Purposes Fund and the fairs awarded $147,609.12 making a total of $361,935.90 paid for agricultural exhibits. Awards presented at fairs and other agricultural events included: 304 State Award Ribbons, 63 Special Event Ribbons, 32 FFA Medals, 87 4-H Pens, 4,000 4-H Membership Pins, 11 Plaques and 7 Trays. The Director recommended Workshop Meetings for the exhibitors and urged all fairs to update their format wherever necessary, in order to give the fair "a new look."

The Eastern Massachusetts Fairs Association Annual Meeting was held on April 25, 1973 at the "400 Club" in North Easton and the Western Massachusetts Fairs Annual Meeting was held on April 30, 1973 at the Hampden County Improvement League in West Springfield, Massachusetts.

At both meetings, the Director gave statistics relative to the fairs in their respective Counties.

The Director attended a meeting of the International Association of Governmental Fair Agencies in Washington, D.C. on May 30, 1973.

Promotional material entitled "The Fabulous Agricultural Fairs of Massachusetts - 1973" was printed and distributed through the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce.

The Agricultural Calendar and Newsletter was published monthly and sent to fair officials, leaders of agricultural organizations, extension personnel, radio, television and newspapers.

Applications were received by April 1, 1973 from 131 fairs for allotments for the 1973-74 fiscal year.

The new program granting $200,000 for the Rehabilitation of Facilities at non-racing fairs proved to be extremely beneficial. Twenty-five fairs were allotted grants of varying amounts to be expended under the following three categories: Public Health, Animal Health and Display. The Director inspected the improvements made by these fairs and was very pleased with the results.

This program allows the Division of Fairs to continue in its efforts to assist the Agricultural Fairs in any way possible.

The Agricultural Fair continues to serve as an important part of our American way of life.

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1972 -- June 30, 1973

DIVISION OF MARKETS

Nathaniel Tilden
Director

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Nathan Chandler
Commissioner

Publication #

DIVISION OF MARKETS STAFF

Director

Nathaniel Tilden

Assistant Directors

John J. Fitzgerald

Guy L. Paris

Chief Market Investigator

James M, Cassidy

Market Investigators

Charles A. Batts
Raymond G. Bellemare
Joseph P. DiBlasi
Earl H. Goodrich
Steve M. Olynik
George M. Porter
William A. Trakas
Kenneth S. Williams, Jr.

Secretaries

Lillian M. Bouzoun

Patricia Mulrey

Teresa Quinn

Marketing is the final phase in a chain of complicated steps that lead from the initial farm planting and ultimately to the consumer's table. Farm marketing in Massachusetts is big business - direct cash receipts returned to the farmers is over 170 billion dollars and agri-business is worth 5 billion dollars annually, making it the second largest industry in the state.

The function of the Division of Markets, therefore, is to create the best possible climate for the state's agricultural products and to help with a variety of programs aimed at insuring that these products do move through marketing channel phases in an orderly manner.

The Division of Markets role includes providing certain essential market information, shipping point inspections, timely product promotion, consumer protection and regulatory control.

Our personnel are qualified for many kinds of inspection, investigation and market reporting, thus making for both economy and efficiency. These services include all fruit and vegetable inspections at shipping points and at retail stores,wholesale price reporting in Boston and Springfield city markets, editing Special Apple Market Reports, retail price reporting for the Greater Boston area, Milk Flavor Programs and Crop Reporting Programs operating under Federal-State matching funds, inspection and certification of approved controlled atmosphere storage rooms, seed, feed and fertilizer inspection and administration of their inspection laws, including cooperative work with the U.S.D.A. in regard to the Federal Acts.

We are also charged with the administration of the apple, potato

and "native" labeling and grading laws, with the gathering of statistical marketing data, and with acting as a clearing house for all press releases issued by the Department.

The latest monthly crop estimates of apples, potatoes, onions and cranberries as received by teletype by the U.S.D.A. are prepared and mailed to interested parties.

The Divsion of Markets is responsible for the release of all publicity through radio, television, press releases and meetings, including special promotional functions, tours of markets and agricultural growing areas to help a better movement of locally-grown fruits, vegetables and flowers.

Detailing our many marketing services, of major importance is our Federal-State Inspection Service. For 50 continuous years all state agriculture departments in the nation have cooperated with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to provide shipping point fruit and vegetable inspections for their own state's farm products.

Massachusetts has been one of the leaders in providing this service for financially interested parties, which has proved beneficial in creating better marketing conditions and final products to growers, packers, distributors, receivers, and consumers.

During World War 1, as markets increased in size and distance from growing areas, it was realized that some common bond of understanding as to the quality of a particular fresh product was necessary between buyer and seller in order to effectively maintain good marketing conditions.

At that time U.S. Grades or Standards were created for the first commodity - potatoes. This grade was merely a standard of measurement to accurately tell the quality and condition of the shipment of potatoes.

Since that early time hundreds of different grades for all fresh commodities are now in existence.

With a memoranda of agreement between Massachusetts and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, this state has agreed to have our own state inspectors trained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. This includes sampling the product in a prescribed Federal uniform manner, keeping proper and accurate note sheets to determine final grade of the product and writing the quality, condition and final grade of the product in the proper terminology. After this training all our State inspectors are issued a U.S.D.A. license which is a requirement before being allowed to inspect.

In return Massachusetts is allowed to certify Massachusetts farm products by our own trained licensed inspectors on official United States Department of Agriculture certificates which are prima facie evidence in all U.S. courts.

This inspection service is offered by the Division of Markets to any financially interested party within the Commonwealth for a fee basis and so the program is self-sustaining. All fees are retained by the Commonwealth except for a very small administrative cost retained by the U.S.D.A.

Over many years the Federal-State Inspection Service in Massachusetts, through strict adherence to grades and other essential data, has done much to upgrade the quality, condition and grade of the final product.

The major commodities inspected for grade at shipping points in Massachusetts this year were apples, and potatoes.

Massachusetts produces one-third of all the apples grown in New England, approximately 3 million bushels.

By law all apples must be inspected for export and our inspection service has been instrumental in helping Massachusetts farmers maintain this lucrative market. The inspection service has assisted in developing new methods of transportation especially in the export field.

Palletization, bulk bins and now the latest containerization have all been inaugurated here to improve arrival conditions for the "tender" McIntosh apple in foreign ports.

Inspection was again provided on the shipments of export apples, principally to the United Kingdom. Apples are also inspected for military purchase and for shipments to California which has been increasing every year.

Because of the complexity in apple inspection work a Fedral-State sponsored training school is held annually for all New England inspectors. Massachusetts was again unable to participate due to a lack of funds in our budget. The export apple inspection is of major importance, due primarily to the acceptance and demand for the controlled atmosphere stored apples, our McIntosh variety and our quality packs. McIntosh apples cannot be successfully grown in European countries. The controlled atmosphere method of storing apples greatly lengthens the marketing season and allows shipments of apples in good condition well into June, making for a more orderly marketing picture for the entire apple industry.

This year, because of a better market in the United Kingdom and a less restricted use of the containerization method of shipment out of Boston, our apple export shipments showed an increase over last year.

Our apples seem headed for increasing competition in the export field as several European countries are now starting to harvest fruits

of larger planting made over the past decade. Apple Market competition on the United Kingdom market now comes from Italy, always a large producer, and from France where production has increased sixfold during the past 10 years.

However, due to the devaluation of the dollar in Europe, our apples can and are competing in a more favorable situation than ever before.

It is essential that foreign markets not only be maintained but increased as our own domestic crops reach fulfillment in production, otherwise domestic markets will be in jeopardy.

Most of the apples exported were handled by "containerization" vessels this year as they were last year. By this method the trailer itself is lifted off the truck chassis onto a specially designed boat and becomes the container on the vessel. It is then put onto another chassis at the foreign port and so arrives at its destination with practically no handling of the fruit. This results in the final consumer getting a better and more useful product.

This year, the Port of Boston was used for the containerization shipment of apples, using the huge Castle Island's crane. The use of this excellent port has saved shippers the extra cost of shipment of this perishable cargo to New York.

Inspection service was provided again this year to Millbrook Apple Processing in Worcester. The division hired a seasonal inspector to work for approximately 5 months. A weekly contract of $225.00 per week was paid to the Commonwealth for this service which was again self-supporting. The service was of great importance to the grower in that a disinterested third party made the apple inspection on delivered lots. The inspection findings resulted in correct payment to the grower for his particular grade of fruit.

Potato inspections increased over last year due to a greater demand for our inspection service.

Due to the fact that the Cranberry Marketing Order Committee failed to vote on a set aside program, the inspection of cranberries showed a marked decline.

Since agricultural crop yields are subject to the whims of Nature, it is often difficult to determine in advance just where our inspection services will be needed in an upcoming season, but by careful attention to crop estimates, weather conditions and other technical data, the Division has been able to cover all inspections with a minimum of delay to shippers and receivers even though the inspection service is badly undermanned.

Now that carrots are being grown successfully in the Sunderland area, a newer type of product inspection has become necessary to serve these growers.

In conclusion, with ever-increasing demands for mandatory shipping point inspections, a self-supporting service, and working with a pre-determined budget, and taking into consideration the changing seasonal aspects of agriculture, we again found it impossible to put as much emphasis on other state enforcement duties as they should have had. For example, our state apple, potato, "Native" branding laws and seed inspections could only be cared for on a spot check basis.

Following are the billings for fruit and vegetable inspections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and a comparative table for the like period of the previous year:

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION BILLINGS

Season 1971-72		Season 1972-73	
Apples	$ 8,838.25	Apples	$10,383.52
Blueberries	315.87	Blueberries	--
Carrots	164.75	Carrots	--
Cranberries	8,314.51	Cranberries	51.25
Onions	59.50	Onions	22.50
Potatoes	758.58	Potatoes	1,203.36
TOTAL BILLINGS	$18,451.46		$11,660.63
Reimbursement from Federal Government for Inspection Services	181.50		107.25
GRAND TOTALS	$18,632.96		$11,767.88

All C. A. apple storages were registered with this Division, assigned a number, and air constituents of each room checked by our inspectors in conjunction with daily reports kept by the operator. These checks were made at least once a month for the required 90 days to attest the rooms' compliance with our State C.A. Laws and thus to merit the controlled atmosphere label.

January was the start of seed inspections, sampling both package flower and vegetable seeds shipped into the state and seeds shipped directly to florists and market gardeners.

As Spring started to open up, shipments of agricultural seeds, including grass mixtures, began to appear. These were added to the inspectors' pickup list and so a good cross-section of all types of seeds being sold in the state, representing all wholesalers, was soon sampled and forwarded to the official Seed Laboratory at the University of Massachusetts.

Here the seeds were checked for trueness to type, germination and performance. If any irregularities were uncovered, the lots in question were removed from sale.

A total of 838 official seed samples were picked up by licensed Massachusetts inspectors and sent to the University of Massachusetts for testing. These included mostly vegetable and flower seeds, many agriculture and grass mixtures and a few tree and shrub seeds.

In addition, the laboratory tested 600 service and research samples for a total test of 1438 samples.

Of the 838 official seed samples, the seed laboratory found 51 or 6% to contain one or more violations and issued corresponding violation notices.

This office took immediate action on any serious violation (low-germination - unfit for seeding, etc.) by issuing Stop Sale Orders.

In addition, 44 Stop Sale Orders were issued on 166 lots of seed found by inspectors at point of sale. This included mostly out of date tests but also included follow-ups on any serious seed laboratory report violations.

As a continuing policy the Department held ten (10) official hearings before its legal staff for seed concerns who were previously warned but continued selling old and out-dated stock, poor germination or unfit for seeding stock.

This is just one more important consumer protection service with which the Division is charged and which it finds increasingly difficult to handle because of a shortage of funds and personnel.

A continuing program has been the inspection of certain state approved apple farm stands and cider mills. This is an attempt to raise the standards of fruit and cider to insure the consumer a better product and also to maintain consumer protection regarding health and sanitary conditions.

The registration and sale of all animal feed and fertilizers are now controlled by this Division. This is a major regulatory program taken over from the University of Massachusetts two years ago.

This includes proper annual registration on a fee basis of all brands of feed including pet food and fertilizer offered for sale in the Commonwealth, sample testing of these ingredients for accuracy in labeling, collecting tonnage fees on all fertilizer sold, and reporting the results in meaningful statistical reports.

During this fiscal year registration fees in feed amounted to $44,549.00. Registration fees plus tonnage fees in fertilizer amounted to $20,703.00.

We have been unable to properly enforce this control service, due to the fact that this major control program has never been funded.

Regarding our price reporting service, the Boston wholesale produce market is our largest and most important.

The New England Produce Center, a privately owned market, has incorporated all the most modern features for handling fresh produce from all parts of the United States and the world.

Our Boston market investigator is charged with gathering marketing data from this market center. He starts work early in the morning during the peak of wholesale market transactions, collecting the day's receipts, prices and market trends from nearby suppliers and commission houses, makes reports on the market by tape over

telephone for radio and television transmission, as well as calls to other radio stations in other New England states for quick dissemination.

Back at the office, he completes his resume of the market by calling chain store headquarters to wind up the Boston Market information, after which he exchanges information with the Federal market reporter on nearby receipts for comparison with competing shipments from out-of-state sources. This friendly cooperation makes for efficiency in reducing duplication between federal and state sources.

After all statistics and market trends are gathered, a daily Boston Wholesale Market Report is edited and mailed to a large subscription list in cooperation with the New England Vegetable Growers Association. This report also includes each week a summary of the previous week's produce receipts and a comparison with the corresponding week of the previous year.

During the peak marketing season for local produce during August and September, midweek F.O.B. Massachusetts farm prices together with crop notes are featured in the Boston Wholesale Produce Market Report each Thursday. At this time of the year an increased and substantial volume of nearby produce is sold wholesale at farms to roadside stands and for shipment to chain stores outside the state.

A permanent wholesale Market Investigator is maintained also in Springfield. This man does similar work but because there is no Federal reporter in this smaller market, the reporter gathers and quotes wholesale prices of both nearby and shipped-in produce.

These reports are frequently called for by shippers or transporting rail lines to be used as a basis for claims in damage suits.

Dissemination of both the Springfield and Worcester report is primarily through local radio and newspapers plus a small mailing list.

This Division compiles and edits a Special Apple Market Report, giving a complete apple marketing picture for all of New England and New York, as well as for Massachusetts. The report is issued for the entire apple marketing season, from August into June until the close of the marketing of C.A. fruit.

Included in this report are the following features: Wholesale prices at the New England Produce Center; mid-week F.O.B. prices at Massachusetts country shipping points, including F.A.S. export prices; Massachusetts and New York storage holdings by varieties, both standard and C. A. twice monthly; out-of-storage movement with comparisons; first of the month detailed storage holdings for all other New England states and U.S. totals by states.

In addition, as space permits, wholesale prices at other city markets, shipping point prices and trends and other information pertinent to the apple industry are included.

Because of the predominance of McIntosh grown in New England, particular stress is placed on McIntosh holdings, out-of-storage movement and wholesale prices to aid in the favorable movement of the crop. This special report is mailed to a subscription list, even to subscribers on the West Coast, and it has been called the best, most complete apple report issued in the East. For many it acts as a guide to the better marketing of the apple crop.

A retail report of prices covering fruits, vegetables, fish, meat, and dairy products, the information gathered from a cross-section of markets in Greater Boston. This report contains pertinent comments emphasizing nearby fruits and vegetables and lists

best buys. It is issued each Wednesday and is mailed without charge to a large list that has requested this service.

The Massachusetts Milk Flavor Program provides flavor quality control service to 70 milk plants receiving milk directly from 1,800 producers located in Massachusetts and adjacent states. Tank shipments from out-of-state sources are also covered. This service is used by the processing plants to maintain good flavor quality in milk products offered to consumers, including milk supplied to the School Lunch and/or Milk Programs.

The Massachusetts Vegetable Crop Survey, carried on cooperatively by the Statistical Reporting Service of U.S.D.A. and the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, compiled data and prepared estimates on 48 vegetable crops regarding planting intentions, harvested acreage, lost or abandoned acreage, yield, prices received by growers, value and production. Acreage estimates were prepared by counties.

This project also provided data showing the importance and change in usage of several market outlets. Price estimates and market supplies were classified as to retail and wholesale usage and data was also given on produce sold at roadside by the producing grower (retail) and sold to other roadside stands (wholesale).

Our Roadside Marketing Program was again successful in upgrading the quality of perishables in all types of roadside stands across the state.

Funds for the Milk Flavor Program, Vegetable Crop Survey, and Roadside Stand Programs were matched with funds from the U.S.D.A.'s Agricultural Marketing Service under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

During the year, personnel attended and participated in local, regional and national marketing meetings which again proved valuable in keeping the staff aware of the latest in marketing techniques. Among those meetings were the following: Northeast Market Directors' Meeting in New Jersey; Northeast Seed Control Officials Meeting in New York; and national marketing and inspection association meetings throughout the year.

The Division of Markets is charged with the responsibility of promoting and publicizing Massachusetts farm products. In addition to the normal information, promotion was carried out through newspapers, radio, television and speaking engagements by the Division's personnel.

A regular feature on radio station W.B.Z. is the Saturday and Sunday morning "Countryside" show co-hosted by Commissioner Nathan Chandler and Jim Cassidy. This program is now in its third year and tells the story of agriculture and the natural environment by using guest speakers. W.B.Z. radio and T.V. also airs a daily wholesale market report called in by William Trakas.

"Best Buys from Massachusetts Farms" is disseminated to 42 daily, 173 weekly, 77 radio and 9 television stations each week. Other news releases of current interest are frequently included in the mailing. News media are using it in whole or part. It is sent out under the copyrighted map of the State.

PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMS - 1972-1973

Apple Promotion =

With the cooperation of the Apple Institute this proved to be very successful as a means of expanding the Department's coverage of promoting apples.

Money allotted by the Department to the New York, New England Apple Institute was matched by them for the following projects:

1. Fall Radio Schedule - aimed at purchasing of apples at roadside stands.
2. Apple Recipe Contest -Burlington Mall - involving thirty contestants - estimated 25,000 daily shoppers.
3. Co-sponsors of Food Editors Luncheon - to brief food editors on the various apple recipes that were available to them from recent Apple Recipe Contest.
4. Stop & Shop food markets display = Apples and cider for October Apple Week.

Cranberry Promotion:

The state of Massachusetts supplies the nation with over 45% of their cranberry needs. During the harvest season a newspaper advertising campaign was conducted with the Cranberry industry to promote fresh cranberries. At this particular time of the year - fresh cranberries are considered a good buy.

Milk Promotion:

The Milk Industry is valued in the vicinity of 47.7 million dollars. A cooperative advertising program was conducted with the industry to promote milk and dairy products.

Flower Promotion:

Promotion of Massachusetts grown flowers during the year was done with the cooperation of the Massachusetts Flower Growers Association. Areas of interest were centered around holidays, plus planting tips during the Spring months. Radio and television played a very important part in the advertising program. Channel 7 used Easter lilies for their "station break" scene during the Easter holiday.

Because of its seasonal nature, agriculture is continually faced with a labor problem and at no time is this more crucial and pressing than at harvest time. At one time this problem was greatly eased by importing labor from outside the country, from Canada, Mexico and Puerto Rico, as examples. But over the past few years these sources have been gradually closed by the U.S. Department of Labor, making it imperative to find new sources. The Division of Markets is ever on the alert to locate such possible sources.

In conclusion, because of constant changes in marketing practices, the Division of Markets staff finds itself becoming more and more involved in many new consumer services and activities. This means spreading our personnel thinner and thinner over the many duties with which we are charged and some services are necessarily slighted.

This Division is convinced that full production and orderly marketing of food is of the utmost importance, essential to the well-being of the agricultural community and to the consumer. But, because of a lack of personnel, low salaries and an insufficient working budget, we are unable to cover the many services with which we are charged, in a satisfactory manner.

Such a situation can only be improved if the Department of Agriculture is allotted adequate funds and additional personnel.

We might then be able to report that all phases of our work had been as fully covered as they deserve to be.

Edited by:

James M. Cassidy,
Chief Market Investigator
Division of Markets

JMC/b

Annual Report July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973

DIVISION OF PLANT PEST CONTROL

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

P. C. Kuzmiski, Director
Division of Plant Pest Control

FORWARD:

In 1902 the Massachusetts legislature passed an Act which authorized the State Board of Agriculture to appoint a state nursery inspector and to provide for the protection of trees and shrubs from injurious insects and diseases.

That Act, with few amendments, has stood the test of time and is even more valuable today both to the nurserymen and the consumer than when it was passed by the legislature.

Since 1902 the prime responsibility of the Plant Pest Control Division has been to prevent the introduction and possible spread of damaging insects and plant disease organisms throughout the Commonwealth.

The production of nursery crops is a rapidly expanding industry in this state and detection and the subsequent suppression of harmful pests is essential if we are to keep quality nursery stock available to an ever increasing market.

Over a ten-year period (1962-1972) the amount of land being used for nursery production increased by about five hundred acres, or better than 20 percent. The amount of land being used for nursery growing is increasing each year.

It is also interesting to note that total sales of Massachusetts nursery and horticultural firms for this past year is estimated to be about 25 million dollars.

The number of nursery firms in Massachusetts is also on the increase. Records show that in 1920 there were 107 persons registered with this department as nurserymen. Last year we licensed almost

500 nurseries. It is readily apparent that the nursery industry is a sound and progressive enterprise in this state. Our nurserymen have a good outlet for their native grown hardy plants. The continual building programs especially in eastern Massachusetts have created a demand for quality nursery stock and its related products.

This report will summarize the various programs carried on by this Division during the past fiscal year. All phases of our work are carried out under authority of Chapter 128, Sections 16-31 inclusive.

NURSERY INSPECTION

A recent survey of the nursery industry by the University of Massachusetts indicated that there are nine problem areas in which nurserymen needed help. The number 1 problem indicated by the nurserymen themselves was in the area of the disease and insect control.

One method used by this Division for insect and disease detection is the inspection of all known nurseries in the state. After July 1st. when the new fiscal year for the state begins, seven temporary nursery inspectors are hired to inspect each of the approximately 500 nurseries located throughout the Commonwealth for harmful insect and disease pests. Those hired for summer work are usually Entomology majors or Biology teachers who get valuable on-the-job training. Once a nursery has been inspected, it is issued a new grower's certificate, valid until June 30th. of the following year. It is the nursery's responsibility to have duplicate copies made so that a copy can be attached to each shipment of nursery stock.

Most states including Massachusetts, require that an unexpired

copy of their grower's certificate be attached to the plants being shipped into their state.

Some states charge a fee to nurserymen from out of state to sell stock in their state, however Massachusetts works on a reciprocal basis with other states by not charging nurserymen of other states a fee to do business here.

While most nurseries are inspected during July and August, the responsibility of checking nurseries for harmful insects and diseases goes on throughout the year whenever a new nursery becomes established.

The following is a breakdown of the types of nurseries found throughout the state:

Type of Plant Stock	Number of Establishments	Approximate Acreage
General (deciduous, evergreen Perennial)	367	2,760
Berry (Blueberry, Raspberry Strawberry)	14	92
Dahlia & Gladiolus	17	10
Greenhouse	71	
	469	2,862

A check with last year's Annual Report will show that there was an increase both in the number of establishments and the total acreage in nursery stock. This increase was due in part to the large number of newly built homes, apartment complexes and businesses that needed landscaping.

A second reason for the increase may also be the interest people are taking in the environment, and the part trees and shrubs play in our Ecology. A third reason for the increase may be the favorable reply the voters of this state gave to the referendum allowing the

legislature to make a change in the constitution so that they could in turn pass legislation that would assess farm land as farm land and not as potential houselots. As of the writing of this report the legislation was pending in the legislature. Let's hope it receives a solid vote and gets passed and made law. This Division through the field inspection process helps the nurserymen to produce nursery stock that is healthy and insect and disease free. A report of the insects and diseases that were found during the summer inspection period is as follows:

Insects Found in Massachusetts Nurseries 1972

Insect	Host Plants	Number Nurseries Affected
Whitefly	Chrysanthemums	4
Japanese Beetle	Raspberry, Linden, Mt. Ash Rose, Oak	85
Holly Leaf Miner	Holly	12
Spruce Gall Aphid	Spruce	97
Pine Needle Scale	White Pine	9
White Pine Weevil	White Pine, Spruce	54
Lacebug	Rhododendron, Andromeda	53
Mealybug	Euonymus, Yew	37
Oak Leaf Skeletonizer	Oak	11
Tip Borer	Mugo Pine	22
Red Spider	Hemlock, Boxwood, Spruce, Mt. Ash	52
Arborvitae Leaf Miner	Arborvitae	10
Fall Webworm	Cherry	1

Birch Leaf Miner	Birch	27
Locust Pod Gall	Locust	2
Willow Leaf Beetle	Willow	16
Gypsy Moth	Oak	5
Oyster Shell Scale	Lilac	23
Black Vine Weevil	Yew	9
Leaf Rollers	Maple	6
Terrapin Scale	Yew	6
Fletcher Scale	Yew	10
Bagworm	Yew, Arborvitae	4

Diseases Found in Massachusetts Nurseries

Disease	Host Plants	Number Nurseries Affected
Leaf Blotch	Horsechestnut	1
Powdery Mildew	Azalea, Lilac, Phlox	18
Rusts	Crabapple, Hawthorne Mt. Ash	14
Sooty Mold	Yew	4
Leaf Spots	Tulip Tree, Roses, Ash Dogwood	10
Anthracnose	Maple	1
Cedar-apple Rust	Crabapple	1

Insects & Diseases Found in Massachusetts Berry Nurseries

Rose Chafer	Raspberry	6
Japanese Beetle	Blueberry, Raspberry	5
Mites	Strawberry	1
Crown Rot	Strawberry	1
Leaf Spots	Strawberry	1
Stem Gall	Blueberry	2
Mummyberry	Blueberry	1

Greenhouse Insects & Diseases

Pest	Host Plants	Number Greenhouses Affected
Red Spider	Mums, Palms Foliage Plants Carnations	38
Black Fly	Geranium, Annuals	4
Aphids	Carnation, Mums	16
Leaf Miners	Mums	6
White Fly	Geraniums, Mums, Lantana	32
Mealybug	Wandering Jew	5
Thrips	Roses	5
Hemispherical Scale	Orchids	3
Leaf Spots	Pepperomia, Roses, Geraniums, Begonia	14
Oedema	Ivy Geranium	6
Carnation Wilt	Carnation	1
Septoria Leaf Spot	Mums	1
Powdery Mildew	Roses	2

While there are numerous insects and diseases that are found during the summer inspection period, Spruce Gall Aphids, Japanese Beetles, White Pine Weevil, Lace Bug, Red Spider, and Birch Leaf Miner, were found most often in the nurseries.

Many of these same pests are the ones that other states do not want shipped into their state via nursery stock and so they require that a valid copy of your grower's certificate be attached to each shipment. Many states have quarantines against these pests. California will not allow nursery stock into that state unless it has

been certified as free from insects such as the Japanese Beetle.

In conjunction with our inspection of the nurseries for insects and diseases, we carry on a red tag program which involves putting tags on nursery stock that have a serious pest problem that should be cleaned up before offering the stock to the public. A follow-up is made to be sure the infested plants have received the attention they need.

The nurserymen are appreciative of this program as it oftentimes brings to their attention a situation they may have overlooked. This program has been meeting with a great deal of success.

ISSUANCE OF AGENTS LICENSES

Here in Massachusetts we have many people who offer nursery stock for sale but do not grow the plants themselves. For these persons and firms, the law (Chapter 128, Section 13) requires for them to file with this Division a list of sources of their nursery stock supply. If all sources of supply are certified, then an agent's license is issued permitting them to sell plants in this state for one year from date of issue.

During this fiscal year approximately 259 persons and firms were licensed by this Division as agents.

It is interesting to note that with the inspection of the grower's stock and the certification of agents' sources of supply, that we have a good pulse of most of the nursery stock offered for sale within the Commonwealth.

CERTIFICATION OF PLANT SHIPMENTS TO OTHER STATES AND COUNTRIES

Throughout the year we are called upon to inspect and certify plants consigned to other states and countries. Each state has its own rules, regulations and quarantines which must be adhered to if there is to be an orderly movement of plants.

On occasion plants are prohibited entry into a particular state or country in order to protect a state's agricultural crop or to prevent the spread of pests into an area where the pest is not known to occur.

It should be noted that besides the Boston office, plant inspectors for this Division are stationed in Waltham and Hadley which allows us to give quick, efficient service to those requesting an inspection throughout the state.

In the case of plants being shipped to other countries we need to issue a Phytosanitary or plant health certificate affirming that the plants are free from insects and disease pests. Oftentimes special statements need to be made in order to allow the particular plants entry into a certain country.

The following list summarizes the number and type of shipments made to other countries during this fiscal year:

COUNTRY	CARNATION CUTTINGS	SEEDS	BULBS	MISC.	NURSERY STOCK
Jamaica	3				
Canada	17		29	36	6
Venezuela	11				
Colombia	15				
Czechoslovakia			6		
Mexico	5				
Puerto Rico	3				6
Italy	1				
Belgium			1		
Trinidad				2	
Russia			1		
Yogoslavia				1	
Guatemala	1				
Equador	1				
Denmark					
TOTAL:	57		37	39	12

It is interesting to note that during the year 244 shipments of tree seeds were sent to numerous countries and all from one firm. The F. W. Schumacher Company of Sandwich is actually a small business in terms of people employed but it enjoys the reputation of supplying

excellent tree and shrub seeds.

Throughout the year our inspectors are called upon frequently to inspect houseplants and plant products being shipped to other states. This is another example of cooperation between states in an effort to control the spread of plant pests.

INSPECTION OF PLANT STOCK FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

Section 29 of our Plant Pest Law requires transportation companies to notify this Division if they receive nursery stock consigned to points here in Massachusetts.

While this phase of our work is not the largest, it does give us some leverage and control in the movement of plant materials into Massachusetts. Most of the plants that do come into this state from foreign countries do so via the Post Entry Quarantine Program.

Under the provision of Federal Quarantine No. 37, persons are allowed to import certain plants from foreign countries provided they agree in writing to grow the imported plant in an isolated location for two growing seasons.

Once the plants are here in Massachusetts, personnel from this Division inspect the plants for signs of insects or diseases that were not found at the time of importation or are not found in this state.

Records of the inspection are kept in the Boston office for the period of detention, and after a final inspection the plants are recommended for release from detention.

The following is a list of the plants being held in detention during the period July 1, 1972, until June 30, 1973

AMOUNT	NAME OF MATERIAL	COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
2	Anthurium	Colombia, Costa Rica
235	Roses	Scotland, Ireland, Holland, England
4	Jasminum	Taiwan, Japan

7	Ficus	Italy
2	Cedrus	Lebanon
109	Salix	Czechoslovakia
10	Hibiscus	Bermuda
25	Acer	Holland
3	Juniperus	Japan
397		

A comparison with the total number of plants imported during the past fiscal year will indicate a drop from 940 plants to 397.

One of the prime reasons for the decrease is the deteriorated condition many of the plants are in when they arrive here in the states from abroad. Even with our modern system of transportation it takes several days and often several delays before the plants get from port to port.

Some importers maintain that the fumigation process carried on by the USDA has a detrimental effect on many types of plants.

Another reason put forth by some growers is that the plants themselves are not hardy here and thus succumb during the first winter.

At any rate, growers both large and small continue to import plants in order to obtain certain varieties or to cross the imported plants with their own stock in order to get a particular feature not presently available.

PROMULGATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF PLANT QUARANTINES

Another phase of our plant pest work which every state engages in is the promulgation and the enforcement of quarantines relative to plant pests. At the present time this Division has the sole responsibility for this work.

Quarantines are normally instituted to prevent the further dissemination of plant pests from one part of the state to another

or from state to state as the case may be.

One example of regulating the movement of plants within a state is the regulation we maintain on the White Pine Blister Rust. This is a disease of White Pine of which the current and gooseberry plants are an alternate host.

In order for persons to bring these plants into this state from out of state nurseries, the nursery must first obtain a permit which will be issued if the intended planting town (for the currants and gooseberries) is not on the restricted list of towns and cities. Field surveys are conducted from time to time in order to determine if the list of towns where entry of currants and gooseberries is prohibited should be revised. A new list was completed this last year.

During the past fiscal year 110 permits to out of state nurseries to ship currant and gooseberry plants into Massachusetts were issued.

The renewed interest in people making their own jams and jellies may account in some degree in the number of permits issued this year over last year. 110 this year as against 62 the previous year.

COLLABORATION WITH THE USDA

While there are numerous ways we cooperate with the USDA one of the most important is in the enforcement of plant quarantines that effect this state.

At the present time assistance is given to the following Federal Quarantines No. 45 (Gypsy Moth), No. 48 (Japanese Beetle), Post Entry Quarantine, No. 37 (explained earlier), No. 84 (Cereal Leaf Beetle) and the Golden Nematode.

It should be noted that in order to assist the USDA in this quarantine that we have personnel stationed at the Hadley and Waltham

offices of Animal and Plant Health Service.

Not only do our inspectors assist with the various federal quarantines but perform other duties such as making inspections on plant and plant products consigned to other areas where both a federal and a state certificate is needed. This is obviously an economical move as it saves both time and money by sending out one inspector instead of two.

Our inspectors frequently make spot checks at airports, railroads, and other areas of heavy traffic flow, in order to be certain all nursery stock and other regulated items have the proper certificate on the package and that it contains no prohibited items.

Checking of this sort is a must in our mobile society if we are to keep new and unwanted insects and diseases out of Massachusetts.

One program involving our mobile society is the checking of campers, trailers, and mobile homes for the presence of the Gypsy Moth egg masses which adhere to the underside of these pleasure vehicles. People who visit New England are unaware of the problem involved in checking these trailers, to be sure they do not carry the egg masses to areas of the country where the Gypsy Moth currently does not occur.

This program of checking pleasure vehicles is done during the latter part of the summer and during the early fall.

The following is a capsule summary of the federal-state cooperative activities carried on in Massachusetts during the fiscal year:

Summary of Regulatory Activities in Southern New England - FY 1973

	Massachusetts
Total Nurseries in State	368
Total Nursery Acres in State	2,724
Under Compliance Agreement	
Nurseries treated for JB Certification	5
Total Acres in JB Treated Nurseries	192
Total Acres Treated for JB Certification	31.1
Nurseries Certified for GM	17
Total Nursery Acres Scouted for GM (less environs)	1,054
Stone & Quarry Shippers Certified	9
Lumber Shippers Certified	9
Establishments Certified for Shipment of Barberry	9
Establishments Certified for Shipment of Pot Plants, Annuals, etc.	33
Establishments Shipping Soil Samples	7
Establishments Certified to Receive Uncertified Soil Samples, any size	5
Establishments Receiving and Shipping Plant Parts without soil under Limited Permit	-
No. of M/H/P's scouted	282
No. of hazardous M/H/P's	19
No. of Campsites scouted	203
No. of hazardous Campsites	11

The Golden Nematode of potato survey was conducted again this year in three of the western Massachusetts counties. At the present time this pest is not known to occur in this state and only constant checking will aid in keeping the nematode out of the potato growing areas of the Commonwealth.

The survey itself involves taking soil samples and then analyzing them for the presence of the nematodes and their cysts. A total of forty samples were taken in three counties with a breakdown as follows:

COUNTY	FEDERAL	STATE	TOTALS
Franklin	3	13	16
Hampshire	5	17	22
Hampden	1	1	2
TOTALS:	9	31	40

All of the samples tested proved negative. This program is expected to be an on-going one in order to keep this dreaded pest of potato out of the state.

During the period of May 14 to June 15th., a survey was conducted in four western counties, for the Cereal Leaf Beetle. Under this program sweeps were taken and inspected. Nets are placed at certain locations to determine if the adults of this pest of grasses and grains is present. A total of 383.25 acres was surveyed in Hampden, Hampshire, Berkshire, and Franklin counties with negative results.

The present plans are that both the Golden Nematode of potato and the Cereal Leaf Beetle programs will be continued in the future as the possibility of this nematode insect coming into the state increases each year.

FIELD SURVEYS AND CONTROL WORK

Field surveys remain one of the best methods of determining the status of insects of plant disease outbreaks in the Commonwealth.

By actually going into the field we can tell by using various detection methods whether or not a pest is present, to what degree, and then decide if control methods are necessary.

In conjunction with our nursery inspection program, a survey was conducted for the presence of the Gypsy Moth. During August of each year our summer inspection nursery inspectors check both the nursery stock and the wooded areas surrounding nurseries for the characteristic buff colored egg masses. If egg masses are found they are treated with Creosote to prevent hatching.

Another of our survey programs is for the European Chafer. Since 1966 when this insect was first found in Massachusetts we have been carrying on a survey program to determine the spread and intensity of this pest of turf. With the exception of isolated areas in Ludlow and Charlton, the European Chafer has not been found outside of the confines of Route 128.

In order to determine if the Chafer has spread, chemical and Black-light traps are placed at interchanges, truck stops, and other such places of heavy traffic flow. If the traps have Chafers in them, it can be fairly well assumed that the Chafers are working in the area and the traps are then moved further out to determine if they have spread to a new area.

Once the insect is found in a new area it must be decided if it's necessary to begin control measures. At the present time control consists of soil treating using either ground or aerial equipment. In some cases, both. We are currently using 25 percent granular Chlordane applied at the rate of 5 lbs. of actual Chlordane per acre.

While a total of 55198 acres has been found to be infested with the European Chafer and a total of 2340 acres has had to be treated, mainly because of the land's location and the degree of infestation. Only 33 acres were treated during 1972.

As was mentioned in the last annual report, the USDA had dropped the federal quarantine on the European Chafer effective June 30, 1972. This means that if through the trapping program the Chafer is found outside of Route 128 to any great degree, we may then have to institute our own state quarantine. If a state quarantine is put into

effect, it will in part regulate the movement of certain products, like nursery stock, from one part of the state to another.

LEGISLATION

No new legislation was proposed during this fiscal year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

While work goes on year after year on such programs as nursery inspection, licensing of agents, field survey and the like, more of our time is being taken up with public relations activities.

These public relation activities include telephone calls, answering letters, mailing out publications, identifying insects and diseases, and talking with people who come into the Boston office.

During the fiscal year for example we had 1669 telephone calls, 276 letters, and visits by 20 people. A complete listing of the inquiries received by the general public would fill volumes of paper, although the following list will give an indication of the range of questions asked during the year.

Vegetable Gardening	Rodent Control
Hornet & Wasp removal	Stored Grain Pests
Care of Pests	Pollution Control
Lawn Care	Fertilizers
Growing Annuals	Beneficial Insects
Tomato diseases	Container Growing
Growing Fruit Trees	Insects Identified
Household Pests	Plant Growing problems
Importing Plants	Leaves Identified

The following list will also give an indication of the many different varieties of insects sent into the office during the year.

Carpenter Bee	Saw-tooth Grain Beetle
Drug Store Beetle	Spidermite
Calasoma Beetle	Stored Grain Pests
Centipedes	American Dog Tick
Carpenter Beetle	Termites
Carpet Beetle	Cinch Bugs
Winged Ants	Rhododendron Borer

Each inquiry received is handled like a case. In some instances an insect needs to be identified, in others a reply is needed along with pamphlets, and still other cases we need to have the assistance of another state agency such as the Suburban Experiment Station in Waltham where there are soil laboratories and Shade Tree Laboratories, the Entomology Department at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst or the Massachusetts Pesticide Board. By utilizing all possible sources of information we can get current material out to the public as soon as possible.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

While the bulk of our contacts with the general public is via letter, telephone calls and visits to the office, we are often called upon to do radio and TV programs in order to bring timely and interesting topics before the large segment of the population.

Again this year the Director made monthly visits to Radio Station WCAP in Lowell for the contact program where listeners call the station to get answers to gardening problems. The backlog of calls waiting after the programs are over is a good indication of the interest in the program.

Guest appearances were made on several occasions on "WBZ COUNTRYSIDE PROGRAM" hosted by Commissioner Chandler and James Cassidy. Both the Director and the Assistant Director were guests and spoke on different items of interest to the homeowner and gardener.

The Massachusetts Pesticide Board continues to hold monthly meetings and the Director attends these meetings as the designee of the Commissioner.

At the January meeting of the Pesticide Board a subcommittee was appointed to study the implementation of legislation pertaining to the new federal Pest Control Act, and the Board chose Dr. John Nagely of the Suburban Experiment Station, Mr. Stan Hood of the Department of Natural Resources, and Warren Shepard of this Division.

The subcommittee held its first meeting during February to lay the ground work and plan future strategy. A series of meetings were held with Extension people, farmers, applicators and others concerned with pesticides in order to obtain the maximum input of ideas, which are needed if we are to have a hand in the writing of the federal regulations.

The Assistant Director acting as a liason officer between the Department and the Office of Environmental Affairs spent considerable time assisting Dr. Foster with needed data on Agriculture and attending meetings along this line.

As the occasion demanded other meetings were attended by the Director or Assistant Director including the summer meeting of the Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association. Meetings were also held throughout the year with several federal agencies including Post-Entry, Plant Quarantine and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Apiary inspection is another responsibility of this Division. A Chief Apiary Inspector plus 8 or 9 inspectors are utilized each year beginning on April 15 and ending October 31, to inspect some 10,000 colonies of honey bees within the Commonwealth. The program is under the direct supervision of the Director of Plant Pest Control.

The Annual Report of the Apiary Inspection Section is included and made partof this report.

SUMMARY

This past fiscal year has seen the Department become a part of the Office of Environmental Affairs headed by Dr. Foster. We are hopeful that by putting Agriculture, Natural Resources, and MDC together as one agency that we may be able to improve service to both the general public and the nursery industry as a whole.

Several methods are being proposed to improve services including regionalization and a different system of funding programs. Since this is the first change in fifty years the state has had to completely reorganize itself. We sincerely hope enough progress will be made that the growers as well as the consumer will get a chance to receive the benefits of an up-to-date Department of Agriculture.

Programs such as the ones the Division of Plant Pest Control carries on each and every year must be improved and continued if we are to meet the needs of an ever increasing urban population.

In this past year we have seen closer cooperation with the USDA through the program of Decentralization. At the present time we have two programs namely the Cereal Leaf Beetle and the Golden Nemotode of Potato which are carried on in this state but are being funded entirely by federal funds. The principal aim of this type of a program is that we as a state agency are on top of the situation and can do a better job of the survey work.

If there is one thing that should be pointed out in a summary of this Division's activities, it is that while many of the projects and programs are on-going year after year, it is essential that these programs be continued if we are to fulfill our statutory obligation. In years to come this Division will do everything within our power

to prevent the introduction and possible spread of dangerous insects and plant organisms throughout the Commonwealth.

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NATHAN CHANDLER

COMMISSIONER

ANNUAL REPORT

1972-1973

DIVISION OF POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

CHARLES F. SHELNUT

DIRECTOR

The Division of Poultry and Poultry Products is responsible for the supervision and enforcement of the Massachusetts Egg Laws under the following authority:

Chapter 369 - Acts of 1935 (Fresh Egg Law)
Chapter 266 - Acts of 1951 (Egg Sizing Law)
Chapter 393 - Acts of 1962 (The A.B.C. Law)
Chapter 337 - Acts of 1957 (An act relative to the control of disease in the purchase, sale and transportation of Live Poultry and hatching eggs)

STAFF OF DIVISION

Charles F. Shelnut, Director
Albert Wark, Poultry Inspector
James Sheehan, Poultry Inspector
Henry Midura, Poultry Inspector
Lawrence Bliss, Poultry Inspector
Marcia Weinman, Secretary to Director

By regulation under the Division of Animal Health, we supervise and inspect poultry entered in poultry shows and fairs for clinical symptoms of any infectious disease before the birds can be caged at the shows to prevent any outbreaks of disease.

The division personnel continue to supervise and enforce the Massachusetts Egg Laws.
This work is carried on at the retail levels and at the State Institutions and hospitals where the eggs are received on the examination of our inspectors when eggs meet the specifications of the contract.
This year we had a working agreement with the U.S.D.A., to do the surveillance work as required by the Egg Inspection Act passed by the Congress in 1970. This requires that all egg producers (with over 3000 birds) packers and distributors that candle and grade any eggs must keep records of where they sold or disposed of their cracks and inedible eggs. Their records must be checked quarterly. This work is paid for by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
We have continued to inspect all poultry entered in poultry shows and fairs for clinical symptoms of contagious diseases. There have been no outbreaks of disease this past year.

POULTRY HEALTH PROGRAM

The Mycoplasma Gallisepticum vaccination program is continuing with over one half million birds having been vaccinated with no outbreaks during the year. It is expected some of our market egg producers may discontinue vaccinating this coming year.

The Pullorum-Typhoid disease testing program continues as usual. Our poultry breeders' flocks continue to be nagative. We had four flocks of fancy exhibition stock and bantams that showed pullorum reactors. These flocks were quarantined, the reactors disposed of and they were cleaned up on retests.

Our breeders were random sample tested (5% of each flock) every twenty-one to sixty days and all continue to show negative results to Mycoplasma Gallispecticum. These results are kept on file in our office that the division can certify the young stock for foreign shipment to be from clean stock.

EGG AND POULTRY PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

The division works with the Massachusetts Poultry Association in promoting eggs. The association mans a booth at the State Building on the Avenue of States located on the Eastern States Exposition Grounds.

The division arranged for eggs that would hatch during the showing of the "Romper Room" program on Channel 5, just before Easter. The eggs hatched at just the right time and there were older baby chicks moving around during the program that kept the young children excited and interested.

We arranged for egg cases and chick shipping cases from our various poultry breeders to be used by the market division in their exhibit at the State building at E.S. Exposition.

We also arranged for a fine exhibit of poultry-standard birds, bantams and fancy birds as well as ducks, geese, and pheasants in the Farm-A-Rama building at Eastern States Exposition.

T.V. - RADIO - AND SPEAKING ACTIVITIES

The division arranged for poultry producers and distributors as guests with Commissioner Chandler on his radio program over W.B.Z.

The division arranged for live birds (Bantams, turkeys, ducks, and geese) for a poultry program to be aired this fall over Channel 2.

We supplied standard bred birds and bantams for Mr. John MacFarlanes' (Critter Corner) program in cooperation with Rex Trailers' show on Channel 4, W.B.Z.

We also arranged for baby chicks and eggs that hatched out during the "Romper Room" show Channel 5 - just prior to the Easter weekend.

The director was guest speaker at the Middleboro Rotary Club.

COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

The division works very closely with the Massachusetts Poultry Association, in the promotion of eggs and poultry, also with poultry health problems.

There is very close cooperation with the diagnostic laboratory of the College of Agriculture at Amherst and Waltham.

The division works with the Future Farmers of America in setting up their judging programs for live and dressed poultry judging contests as well as their egg judging contests.

U.S.D.A., weekly egg inventory for the report published by Market News.

We also cooperate with the Massachusetts Division of Animal Health and the U.S.D.A., Animal Health offices located in Waltham.

The division is in constant touch with the Massachusetts Cooperative Extension Service.

NPIP PORK 15E's APPROVED FOR EXPORT OF BABY CHICKS & HTACHING EGGS

July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973

Month	Female chicks	Male chicks	Doz. Hatching Eggs	Breeders
July	54,208	7,972	6,458	5
August	93,096	25,333	974	4
September	105,292	2,225	14,280	4
October	51,714	14,232	900	3
November	127,526	52,307	1,500	4
December	35,946	15,587	1,800	4
January	103,645	37,216	510	4
February	45,772	12,762	4,860	6
March	108,640	37,654	4,110	5
April	70,497	19,019	2,550	4
May	162,488	49,789	3,150	3
June	96,010	35,993	7,170	5
Totals	1,055,694	310,088	48,262	

Breeders - 6

Countries - 46

Female chicks 1,055,694 = 1,365,782

Male chicks 310,088

Hatching Eggs (Doz) 48,262 x 12 = 579,144 units

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS SHIPPED BY OUR MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY BREEDERS TO THE FOLLOWING 46 COUNTRIES

Argentine
Azores
Belgium
Bermuda
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia
Cypress
Ecuador
France
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Holland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Italy
Japan
Kenya
Kinshasa
Korea
Lebanon
Malaysia
Mali
Nigeria
Panama
Pakistan
Peru
Phillipines
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Scotland
Seoul
Singapore
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan
Thailand
Turkey
Venezuela
Vietnam

EGG HEARINGS HELD ON EGG VIOLATIONS

Chapter 369 - 4 Hearings

MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM TESTING RESULTS

169 Flocks were tested during the year and all found negative.

EGG INSPECTIONS AT RETAIL OUTLETS

Stores Visited	Violations Fresh	Violations Size	Non Violations
3,379	47	8	6,703

STATE INSTITUTIONS EGG INSPECTIONS

41 Institutions, 829 cases of eggs, 71 inspections

IN COOPERATION WITH U.S.D.A., EGG SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM, THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS WERE VISITED

237 egg producers and/or packers and distributors

PULLORUM TYPHOID BLOOD TESTING RESULTS

Broiler Breeder stock	34,302
Market Egg breeder stock	173,067
Turkey Breeders stock	1,383
Standard Exhibition stock	3,727
Bantams	3,024
Pheasants	1,430
Quail	350
Partridge	131
Guinea Hens	83
Ducks	177
Geese	90
Peacocks	8
Pigeons	1
Orientals	6
Total	217,779

Two additional employees were transferred from the University of Massachusetts to continue the testing of breeder flocks so that there could be no outbreaks of Pullorum-typhoid or Mycoplasma-Gallisepticum.

BIRDS INSPECTED FOR HEALTH AT THE FOLLOWING FAIRS & SHOWS

Middleboro Fair
Brockton Fair
Whitman Bantam Club Show
North Atlantic Poultry Show
Old English Bantam Show
Northeast Poultry Congress Show
Whitman Bantam Club Fall Show
Boston Poultry Show
New England Poultry Association Show
Dudley Hill Fair
Hancock Fair
Spencer Fair
Blandford Fair
Tri-County Fair
Rehoboth Fair
Franklin County Fair
Topsfield Fair
Westfield County Fair
Cummington County Fair
Foxboro Fair
Middlesex County 4-H Fair
Brockton Fair
Weymouth Fair
Barnstable Fair
Marshfield Fair
Hampden County 4-H Fair

NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY OF BREEDING FLOCK PARTICIPATION

SECTION A - SUMMARY OF BLOOD TESTING WORK

Disease Control Program	Flocks Tested: No. Flocks	Flocks Tested: No. Birds in Flock	No. Birds Tested	No. Flocks Bantams	No. Birds in Flock	Flocks with Reactors: No. Birds Tested	Flocks with Reactors: No. Reactors
Pullorum-Typhoid	234	355,146	218,594	5	888	888	32
M. Gallisepticum	24	334,049	200,892	N O N E			

SECTION B - FLOCK PARTICIPATION - BY CLASSES

No. of Flocks and Birds by Breeding Class

Disease Control Class	U.S. APPROVED: Flocks	U.S. APPROVED: Birds	U.S. CERTIFIED: Flocks	U.S. CERTIFIED: Birds	BREEDING NOT UNDER OFFICIAL SUPERVISION: Flocks	BREEDING NOT UNDER OFFICIAL SUPERVISION: Birds	TOTAL: Flocks	TOTAL: Birds
U.S. Pullorum Typhoid Clean	25	334,193	N O N E		234	20,953	234	355,146
U.S. Mycoplasma Tested	25	334,193	N O N E		N O N E		25	334,193

MEETINGS ATTENDED BY THE DIRECTOR DURING 1971-1972

Partcipated in meeting with grain manufacturers and meat scrap manufacturers regarding surveillance program for the elimination of P.C.B., contamination in grain ingredients.

Participated in meeting with the commercial poultry breeders regarding pullorum-typhoid testing.

Participated in the Massachusetts Fairs Association Annual meeting.

Participated in Exotic Newcastle disease meeting with Federal Vets.

Met with public health regarding water.

Met with Massachusetts Poultry Association Director.

Participated in Eastern Area meeting of N.P.I.P.

Participated in two public hearings on Riding Stable licensing and Riding instructors licenses.

APIARY INSPECTION

Annual Report July 1, 1972 to June 30, 1973

Because the inspection period runs from April to October, this report covers the following months: July, August, September and October of 1972, and April, May and June of 1973.

Massachusetts apiary inspection was performed in eleven counties by nine part-time inspectors paid on a per diem basis through the late spring, summer, and early fall months. In the spring of 1973, five of these inspectors were retained and three new inspectors were hired. The four noncontinuing inspectors from the previous year retired or had other business commitments.

Inspection during the month of July (1972) was slightly curtailed by inclement weather in eastern Massachusetts. Berkshire, Hampshire and Hampden Counties were completed prior to the beginning of our present fiscal year. Inspectors from Plymouth and Bristol Counties were active in estimating pesticide losses on the cranberry bogs for commercial pollinators to establish some criterion for indemnification payments by the ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service). Inspectors usually were accompanied by bog foremen to various hive locations around the cranberry bogs in Plymouth County. Most losses were moderate, but near a sweet corn field in Rochester several hundred colonies were severely damaged by Sevin used to control corn ear worm and corn borer. In this instance, hives were damaged on a cranberry bog which happened to be near the corn field (approximately 20 acres in size). It was observed that colonies placed on bogs

where insecticide was applied through irrigation systems and rinsed the following morning sustained only moderate loss compared with bogs where there was no irrigation system and insecticide had to be applied aerially.

For August (1972) apiary inspection in western Massachusetts was completed except for Franklin and Worcester Counties. Very little disease was reported and insecticide loss was at a minimum. Eastern Massachusetts pollinators had slight damage from insecticides applied on corn and cucumbers. On Cape Cod, bees have been lost due to aerial Gypsy Moth spraying in several areas. In Plymouth County, pollinators suffered their greatest losses on the cranberry bogs and from Sevin applied on corn. Large quantities of purple loosestrife and goldenrod honey were stored. Fall asters will serve as a nectar source late in August and in September.

Apiary inspection in all counties west of Worcester had been completed by September (1972) as were Norfolk, Bristol and Plymouth Counties. Essex and Middlesex Counties were not completed in September (1972). At this time of year, follow-up letters were sent to beekeepers who did not respond to AFB clean-up orders given to them by the apiary inspectors.

Due to cold weather, inspection decreased in October (1972). One of the pollinators in Plymouth County wanted his bees inspected before he moved them to Florida. This will have to be a post-season inspection. Further follow-up forms were sent to beekeepers who had cross-comb or disease and did not respond to the first follow-up forms sent to them. There was a good response to these and the files were made more complete.

The demand for honey has driven the wholesale price from $.18/lb. to $.36/lb. in Massachusetts. By October 31, apiary inspection ended. A majority of the hives now should have at least fifty pounds of honey for winter survival; those hives lacking in this much honey will have sugar syrup supplement given to them. Antibiotics are added to this syrup in the case of diseased colonies. Pancakes made of a mixture of granulated sugar, Crisco and the desired antibiotic were also placed on honey deficient hives. This mixture does not freeze.

This concludes the 1972 part of this report.

In the month of April (1973) large pollinators had requested inspection of their colonies in preparation for movement of them out of state. Unfortunately, the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture was not able to comply with their wishes because funds had not been allocated to pay apiary inspectors. Several of these pollinators were spot checked by the chief apiary inspector. The hives were in excellent condition and lacked larval diseases.

New apiary inspectors' job applications were analyzed for their potentiality. Interviews were arranged in the field to observe the future inspectors at work. Emphasis was placed on diagnosis of larval diseases.

May (1973) started with the hiring of three new inspectors and the rehiring of inspectors from the previous year. The inspectors hired did an adequate job in the field.

Pollinators had moved their colonies to Maine for the beginning of the blueberry bloom. Most of these colonies were in good condition but lacked sufficient stores of honey required to survive the poor weather during the blueberry bloom. Starvation was often the result and many hives were ruined. The good weather needed for the field bees to collect nectar in May never came. The honey plants were present, but the hours required to collect nectar and pollen were lacking. Inspection was carried out on a few clear days. June (1973) proved to be a repeat of May weatherwise. Because of this factor, apiary inspection was curtailed, especially in eastern Massachusetts. Reports from western Massachusetts indicated that American Foul Brood is on the decline in that area.

Many hives in the Bay State have issued swarms causing the population in many hives to decline. This in turn cut down the field force preventing available nectar from being collected.

This report contains the end and the beginning of two consecutive inspection years. Information pertaining to apiary inspection and honeybee management have been presented as they were observed in the apiaries of Massachusetts beekeepers. The contents of this report are designed to give a general idea of the apiary inspection program promoted by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture.

A statistical report will be added to this report in January 1974, showing the percentage of foul brood disease by counties throughout the Commonwealth.

Alfred R. Carl, Chief
Apiary Inspector

ANNUAL REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BONDING AND LICENSING OF MILK DEALERS AND POULTRY DEALERS

Nathan Chandler,
Commissioner

James T. Walsh
Senior Bonding Investigator

July 1, 1972 - July 1, 1973

MILK DEALERS

The following is a breakdown of the bond account by the different types of securities and compared with June 30, 1972

	July 1, 1972	July 1, 1973
Bonds	$102,000	$ 42,000.
Bank Books	159,005.	151,705.
Stock	47,000.	98,500.
Miscellaneous	0.	0.
Surety bonds	637,400.	287,500.
Real Estate Mortgages	30,300.	30,300.
Life Insurance Policies	1,400.	1,400.
Total	$977,505.	$611,405.

FORECLOSURES

During the fiscal year there was only one foreclosure on a milk dealer surety bond. This bond was in the amount of $2,500. and was foreclosed after due hearings and certification of the claims filed with the Commissioner of Agriculture. The milk producers received 93% of the claim filed.

GENERAL

Many changes have taken place in the marketing of milk during the fiscal year and, most of the milk dealers located within the Commonwealth are now on a full supply contract with producer co-operative associations. Dealers on a full supply contract are now billed for the milk received thru the producer co-operative.

BONDING AND LICENSING OF MILK DEALERS AND POULTRY DEALERS

James T. Walsh, Senior Bonding Investigator

July 1, 1972 - July 1, 1973

POULTRY DEALERS

Sixteen poultry dealers were bonded and licensed during the Fiscal year. Licenses were issued for twenty-four trucks. These dealers filed surety bonds in the amount of $64,000.00

There were no foreclosures on bonds during the fiscal year and, court action was not necessary.

Broiler production in the Commonwealth has remained steady during the fiscal year. The high price in the cost of grain has raised the production costs and this price was passed on the the consumer. Most of the poultry raised for meat purposes is imported from Maine, New Jersey, Delaware and other southern states.

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1972 thru June 30,1973

REGISTRATION OF MINK FARMS

Supervisor, Dennis J. Flynn

Chapter 128, Section 8 B states that each mink ranch shall be listed with the Department of Agriculture on or before February the first of each year, and the premises and breeding records may be inspected by the Commissioner of Agriculture or his agents at any reasonable time. The fee for such listing shall be three dollars annually for which fee a certificate shall be issued by the Department of Agriculture.

In 1967 the registration of Mink Farms became the responsibility of the Department of Agriculture. At that time there were 65 mink farms with approximately 22,000 mink being kept for breeding purposes. This year there were only 23 farms registered with a total of 6,300 mink maintained for breeding.

There are a number of factors which have contributed to such a rapid decline, but the most prominent is the tremendous increase in pelts from foreign countries. Sources in the industry have stated that imports have been increasing at the rate of 1000% per year.

The market has been flooded with the more common or easily bred mink pelts which led to reduced prices on that particular type. Some of our ranchers have been able to maintain better quality breeding stock that produce premium type pelts which gives them a better market of limited competion and better prices.

Other factors affecting the decline have been the availability of fishery and slaughter house by-products, along with the availability and cost of the seasonal labor that is required in the mink industry.

The decline seems to have leveled off as evidenced in this years figures, which are just a shade under last year.

The mink industry in this state is minor, however, it does provide much tax money and is a utilizer of by-products which would otherwise be wasted. Those mink farms that have stayed in business should be able to maintain a little better income because of increased efficiency and the reduced competition for mink feed.

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1972 - JUNE 30, 1973

MASSACHUSETTS STANDARDBRED AGRICULTURAL

FAIR AND BREEDING FUND PROGRAM

SUPERVISOR: DENNIS FLYNN

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NATHAN CHANDLER

COMMISSIONER

MASSACHUSETTS STANDARDBRED AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND BREEDING FUND PROGRAM

STANDARDBRED COMMITTEE

			Term expires:
Chairman	Dr. Francis McGee	- Marlboro	1977
	Mr. George Zgrodnik	- Hatfield	1976
Secretary	Mr. Vernon Bodurtha	- Westfield	1975
	Mr. William McAlister	- Foxboro	1974
	Mr. Robert Tapply	- Lunenburg	1973

Mr. Robert Tapply, manager of a Lumber business and a long time breeder and owner of standardbred horses, was appointed by the Governor to be the new committee member.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Again this year the Standardbred advisory committee was very active, conducting three regular meetings, along with some of the members attending various meetings of Standardbred Horsemen.

The regular meetings of the Committee were held in Framingham, for a central meeting place, on October 11th, November 29th, and April 11, 1973.

The Standardbred Committee has been very helpful in providing the Department with a vital communication link with the Standardbred Horse Industry. This communication has allowed us to shape the Standardbred Program to serve the Industry in all areas of the Commonwealth.

REGISTRATION

There were 96 new entries or nominations to the Standardbred Program, with a total of 106 horses eligible to compete in this years program.

Along with nominations to the racing program we also received applications from 21 stallion owners to form a list of available stallions for breeding purposes.

PURSES AND AWARDS

The 1972 Standardbred Program was again very successful with the addition of Berkshire Fair along with the same three from last year, Spencer, Foxboro, and Franklin county-fairs.

PURSES AND AWARDS (cont.)

A total of $22,400. was paid out as purses and $7,017.40 for expenses to the Fair associations to cover their cost in conducting the Stakes Racing. Each Fair was allowed $5,600. for purses and up to $2,000. for expenses.

The Department also awarded horse blankets, inscribed with the lettering "MASS. SIRE STAKES - 1972." We have found this to be an excellent means of promoting the industry as these blankets will be seen at various Standardbred events and therefore stimulate interest in our program.

In addition the Standardbred Program makes an award to the owners of each of the top three Stallions whose offspring participated in the Fair racing program. The awards being based on total earnings, by the offspring, from the stakes racing.

Stallion awards were in the amount of $500., $300., and $200.

SUMMARY

The Standardbred Fair and Breeding Fund program is proving to be an important part of the Agricultural Fair scene by providing excellent entertainment and financial help to conduct the racing.

Livestock breeding is still a major industry in Massachusetts with horses being propagated at a rapid rate throughout the Commonwealth. The breeding and raising of horses is an expensive enterprise and it should be the intention of any successful horseman, in the breeding business, to seek a breed, such as the Standardbred, for a greater financial reward from the end product. The racing industry is constantly in need of replacement horses and large amounts of money are spent, annually, outside Massachusetts. This money could stay right here in our state if we can cultivate the interest that has already been shown in our Stakes program.

REPORT OF THE THOROUGHBRED BREEDING PROGRAM FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

JULY 1, 1972 TO JUNE 30, 1973 INCLUSIVE

In 1972 there were six fairs held in the Commonwealth with pari-mutuel Thoroughbred Flat Racing.

Brockton Fair

June 30 - July 9 Inclusive

No. of times Mass. bred horses went to the post - 25

No. of horses placed in monies - 3

Combined awards monies paid Mass. breeders - $179.34

Total revenue State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing - $145,813.81

Weymouth Fair

July 14 - 23 Inclusive

No. of times Mass. bred horses went to the post - 28

No. of horses placed in monies - 19

Combined awards monies paid Mass. breeders - $685.50

Total revenue State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing - $65,511.02

Marshfield Fair

July 28 - August 6 Inclusive

No. of times Mass. bred horses went to the post - 38

No. of horses placed in monies - 9

Combined awards monies paid Mass. breeders - $503.40

Total revenue State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing - $73,855.42

Northampton 3-County Fair

September 4 - 9 Inclusive

No. of times Mass. bred horses went to the post - 21

No. of horses placed in monies - 9

Combined awards monies paid Mass. breeders - $384.60

Total revenue State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing - $291,744.43

Great Barrington Fair

September 11 - 16 Inclusive

No. of times Mass. bred horses went to the post - 23

No. of horses placed in monies - 9

Combined awards monies paid Mass. breeders - $935.10

Total revenue State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing - $438,750.97

Berkshire County Fair

November 3 - 8 Inclusive

No. of times Mass. bred horses went to the post - 17

No. of horses placed in monies - 7

Combined awards monies paid Mass. breeders - $374.34

Total revenue State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing - $103,992.38

Grand total - Mass. Bred Horses in monies - 56

Mass. Bred Horses went to post - 152

Grand total monies paid in incentive awards to Mass. Thoroughbred Breeders at the fairs - $3,062.28

Combined monies State received from Thoroughbred Horses Racing at the fairs - $1,119,668.03
3,062.28
TOTAL - $1,116,605.73 State received

Brockton Fair - Racing Days 10 - 1972 - June 30 - July 9

Horses Placed First	Horses Placed Second	Horses Placed Third
1	1	2

Weymouth Fair - Racing Days 10 - 1972 - July 14 - 23

Horses Placed First	Horses Placed Second	Horses Placed Third
4	6	9

Marshfield Fair - Racing Days 10 - 1972 - July 28 - August 6

Horses Placed First	Horses Placed Second	Horses Placed Third
4	3	1

Northampton 3-County Fair - Racing Days 6 - 1972 - September 4 - 9

Horses Placed First	Horses Placed Second	Horses Placed Third
1	5	3

Great Barrington Fair - Racing Days 6 - 1972 - September 11 - 16

Horses Placed First	Horses Placed Second	Horses Placed Third
5	0	4

Berkshire County Fair - Racing Days 6 - 1972 - November 3 - 8

Horses Placed First	Horses Placed Second	Horses Placed Third
2	3	2
TOTAL 17	18	21

1972 Suffolk Downs Summer Meet - 16 Days - July 1 -16

No. of times Mass. bred horses went to post - 64

No. of times horses placed in monies - 25

Combined awards monies paid Mass. breeders - $6871.10

Total revenue State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing - $1,150,758.43

1973 Suffolk Downs Winter Meet - 76 Days - January 1 - April 15

No. of times Mass. bred horses went to post - 425

No. of times horses placed in monies - 136

Combined awards monies paid Mass. breeders - $19,181.60

Total revenue State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing - $4,729,727.66

1973 Suffolk Downs Spring & Summer Meets - 61 Days - April 16 - June 30

No. of times Mass. bred horses went to post - 310

No. of times horses placed in monies - 94

Combined awards monies paid Mass. breeders - $16,403.70

Total revenue State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing - $4,370,744.81

Grand total monies paid incentive awards Mass. Thoroughbred Breeders at Suffolk Downs - $42,456.40

Grand total monies State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing at Suffolk Downs - $10,251,230.90

Grand total monies State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing at the fairs - $ 1,119,668.03

	$10,251,230.90
	$ 1,119,668.03
	$11,370,898.93
Combined monies paid breeders	45,518.68
TOTAL -	$11,325,380.25

In 1972, additional racing dates were awarded to all of the commercial tracks and for the first time we now have Sunday racing. This, we hope, will mean additional revenue for the Commonwealth. It will certainly mean the need for additional horses. In recent years it has been a problem to get sufficient numbers of horses to fill races in this area. We feel that the Massachusetts Thoroughbred Breeding Incentive Program will help to alleviate this condition and solve part of the problem. Under the Incentive Program a cash stipend equal to 20% of the first, second and third place prize money is awarded by the Department of Agriculture to the breeders of Massachusetts bred horses finishing 1,2 or 3 in any given race in the Bay State. There is an additional bonus of 5% to the owners of the stallion who sired these Massachusetts bred winners providing said stallion stood in the Commonwealth. The money to finance this program comes from the Agricultural Purposes Fund. The Thoroughbred Breeding Program helps to defray some of the expenses incurred by breeders. This also enables them to purchase and maintain better mares and to be more selective in their choice of stallions. We now have 68 registered thoroughbred stallions and 133 breeders who bred 260 mares this past breeding season. In addition there were mares bred out of state to better class stallions and shipped back into the Commonwealth to foal. We should have a record number of thoroughbred foals this spring. It is generally conceded by thoroughbred breeders that "Class begets Class!". In the final analysis better horses mean better racing, and

better racing means more revenue to the Commonwealth. Massachusetts foaled horses are now enjoying wide acclaim in the thoroughbred world. The increasing number of winners is evidence of the success of the Massachusetts breeders and we feel that the Breeding Fund Program will give them the incentive they need to continue in the horse industry of the Commonwealth. We would like to maintain and protect this revenue and enlarge its scope if possible.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNSEL

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1973

In accordance with the provisions of Section 33 of Chapter 30 of the General Laws, the following recommendations for legislation were submitted together with a draft of the bills embodying the legislation recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No. 1 - AN ACT FURTHER REGULATING THE SALE OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS AND AGRICULTURAL LIMING MATERIALS.

There has been no change in the General Laws governing the inspection and sale of Commercial Fertilizers and Agricultural Liming Materials in Massachusetts since they were amended by Chapter 67, Acts of 1933, which covers a period of close to forty years.

During this period, fertilizer technology has advanced considerably. Many new types of fertilizers have been developed. Minor elements are added to and guaranteed in fertilizers. New synthetic organic compounds are used in fertilizers such as the urea formaldehyde resins.

The manufacture of and the administration of the fertilizer laws have become a complex science. This is updated legislation that will cover all phases of modern methods of the manufacture, sale, and distribution of commercial fertilizers and agricultural liming materials.

In so far it is compatible with the spirit and intent of existing law in Massachusetts, the bill herein presented strives for uniformity with the laws of the federal government

and those of other states.

For this reason the enclosed law is closely patterned after the Uniform State Fertilizer Bill as promulgated by the American Association of Plant Food Control Officials which is composed of representative of the federal agencies concerned with the administration of the fertilizer laws. The writing of the Uniform Fertilizer Bill has been a cooperative effort between the members of the fertilizer industry and the various Fertilizer Officials.

Massachusetts adoption of the new fertilizer law will result in facilitating the regulation of the distribution and sale of fertilizers and a coordinated enforcement policy with both State & Federal Agencies. Massachusetts will be maintaining modern laws to cope with modern methods.

This new law has the complete backing of the fertilizer industry and the International Fertilizer Institute which represents industry.

No. 2 - AN ACT MAKING CORRECTIVE CHANGES IN THE LAW REGULATING THE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Through the years, chapters and sections of the General Laws have been amended or repealed, and in the process, referenes to these chapters and sections in other sections of the law were sometimes overlooked and left unchanged. This bill would correct these omissions as they apply to chapter 128. This bill will also correct some of the wording in several sections of the said chapter.

No. 3 - AN ACT ELIMINATING CERTAIN DEFINITIONS RELATING TO FEED.

Chapter 365 of the acts of 1972 rewrote the commercial feed law and transferred it from chapter 94 of the General Laws to Chapter 128. In so doing, three definitions pertaining to commercial feed were allowed to remain in section 1 of said chapter 94. This bill would properly delete them.

No. 4 - AN ACT TO FURTHER PROMOTE THE BREEDING OF THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

In 1969 when the thoroughbred program was started in the Commonwealth, it was the intention of the legislation to award to the breeders of Massachusetts bred thoroughbred horses, amounts equal to twenty percent of the first, second and third prizes awarded as purses in pari-mutuel races conducted in the Commonwealth.

It was also the intention to give an award of five percent to the owners of Massachusetts stallions who sired said horses.

The language used in the legislation was questioned, and when the department asked assistance from the attorney general, it was ruled that the five percent meant; five percent of the prize given by the department which amounts to one percent of the money awarded by the track.

This bill would correct this situation and give the owner of the stallion twenty-five percent of the money awarded

to the breeder, which would be five percent of the amount awarded by the track. This was the original intention of the bill.

No. 5 - AN ACT TO FURTHER PROMOTE THE BREEDING OF STANDARDBRED HORSES IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Massachusetts standardbred agricultural fair and breeding fund committee is of the opinion if a program involving the award of monies to Massachusetts bred standardbred horses, racing at pari-mutuel tracks is set in operation it would be a tremendous aid in further encouraging the breeding of Massachusetts standardbred horses. The prizes would amount to twenty percent of the purse to the breeders of Massachusetts standardbred horses finishing first, second and third at pari-mutuel race tracks in the Commonwealth. There would be a further award of twenty-five percent of the amount paid by the department to the said breeder, to the owner of the stallion which sired said horse, provided it stands in the Commonwealth and is registered with the department.

The second section of this bill would authorize nonpari-mutuel standardbred racing at agricultural fairs on Sunday.

Of the five bills submitted,two of them, an act making corrective changes in the law regulating the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture, and an act eliminating certain definitions relating to feed, became law

in fiscal year 1973. The other three are still in committee, and favorable action is expected.

In the latter part of the 1972 legislative year, that is starting on July 1st, the following bills affecting agriculture were signed into law.

Chapter 608:- An act providing that the Commissioner of Public Health may direct local boards of health to enforce the pesticide laws of the Commonwealth. This bill was approved July 9th.

Chapter 781:- An act establishing a Division of Environmental Protection within the Department of the Attorney General and directing the preparation of Environmental Impact Reports. This bill and the following two bills were approved July 18.

Chapter 782:- An act further protecting the inland wet lands and flood plains of the Commonwealth.

Chapter 784:- An act relative to the protection of wet lands.

There were no resolves subsequent to June 30, 1972 that were of interest to agriculture.

The first six months of 1973 constitutes the second half of the 1973 fiscal year. The following bills affecting agriculture were signed into law in that period.

Chapter 11:- An act increasing the amount of money

that may be expended by the County Commissioners of Franklin County for the purpose of promoting the recreational, agricultural and industrial advantages of said county. This act was approved February 13.

Chapter 27:- An act increasing the amount of money that may be expended by the County Commissioners of Hampshire County for the purpose of promoting the recreational, agricultural and industrial advantages of said county. This act was also approved February 13.

Chapter 43:- An act making corrective changes in the law regulating the powers and duties of the department of agriculture. This act and the following two acts were approved February 26.

Chapter 44:- An act relative to certain definitions pertaining to commercial feed.

Chapter 49:- An act further regulating the period of impoundment of certain animals.

Chapter 88:- An act further protecting ducklings, baby chickens and rabbits. This act was approved March 15.

Chapter 214:- An act further regulating the issuance of licenses for State and County Fairs. This act was approved April 25.

Chapter 427:- An act providing for the improvement

of thoroughbred breeding throughout the Commonwealth. This act was approved June 15.

The following resolves affecting agriculture were passed in the first six months of 1973 legislative year.

Chapter 3:- Resolve reviving and continuing the special commission established to make an investigation and study relative to the feasibility of creating a Connecticut River Basin District Council within the Commonwealth, certain matters pertaining to the Massachusetts portion of the Connecticut River Basin and related matters. This resolve was approved March 9.

Chapter 9:- Resolve providing for an investigation by the Judicial Council relative to the establishment of an Ecology Court and an Environment Court. This resolve was approved April 9.

Chapter 14:- Resolve providing for an investigation by the Judicial Council relative to requiring a hearing before the Land Court, before the property is taken by eminent domain. This resolve was approved April 19.

STATE RECLAMATION BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1972 - June 30, 1973

Commissioners appointed during the Fiscal Year 1973 were:

1. Mr. Gary Circone of Franklin to the Norfolk County Mosquito Control Commission.

2. Mr. Beiver H. Sleight of Wareham to the Plymouth County Mosquito Control Commission.

3. Mr. Richard B. Betts of Belmont to the East Middlesex Mosquito Control Commission.

The Board received notice that the town of Merrimac voted at a town meeting to withdraw from the Essex County Mosquito Control Project. Notice was also received that the town of Dartmouth in Bristol County had voted at a town meeting to re-join the Bristol County Mosquito Control Project after several years of non-participation in the program.

As in former years many communities outside of the organized mosquito control districts requested information and advise in doing their own mosquito control work. The Board has given its help and advise when it has been requested.

The Greenhead Fly Control programs, the two districts namely Cape Cod Greenhead Fly Control and North Shore Greenhead Fly Control Projects, have reached the maximum number of traps that they can handle in a season.

Under legislative action are two new mosquito control districts:

One includes communities from both Middlesex and

Worcester Counties and it is the hope of this Board that this will become a reality in the very near future as the area borders both the East Middlesex and Norfolk Control Districts. It would bring about better control, particularly to those bordering communities.

The other is the Suffolk County Mosquito Control District.

With more emphasis being placed on the elimination and the control of larvae it is the hope of the Board that more areas within the Commonwealth will consider district formation in order that mosquito control can be on a twelve-month basis rather than a "hit or miss" situation as is the case where individual towns try to have a "sort-of" summer spray program.

In September 1972, a report was received by the Reclamation Board that Eastern Equine Encephalomyelitis had been identified as the causative agent in the mortality of pheasants on the Wilbraham State Game Farm. After a meeting with Mr. James Shepard, Director of Fish and Game and Mr. Colton Bridges, the decision was made to spray the game farm using Malathion U.L.V. at 3 ounces per acre. The entire farm was treated, plus as much of the surrounding swamp area as could be covered with 5 gal. 95% Tech. Malthion. Mosquito traps were set following the spray operation to determine the effectiveness of the treatment. As a result, the mosquito population was practically eliminated, and the disease was arrested.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 128 of the General Laws, I am filing herewith the report of the Department of Agriculture for the period from July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974.

Respectfully submitted,

Nathan Chandler

Commissioner of Agriculture

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

Board of Agriculture	County	Term Expires
Tony Andrews, East Falmouth	Barnstable	July, 1973
Americo Cavallaro, Norwood	Norfolk	July, 1974
Paul N. Fawcett, Northborough	Worcester	July, 1975
Lloyd A. Hathaway, Abington	Plymouth	July, 1976
Peter A. D'Arrigo, Lexington	Middlesex	July, 1977
Clive H. Olson, Taunton	Bristol	July, 1978
Arless A. Spielman, Hadley	Hampshire	July, 1979

Commissioner of Agriculture — Nathan Chandler, Sterling Junction

Asst. Commissioner of Agriculture — Myron A. Maiewski, Whately

Divisions	Directors
Animal Health	Walter F. Lewis, Chelmsford
Dairying & Animal Husbandry	J. Peter Griffin, Boston
Fairs	E. Gerry Mansfield, Peabody
Markets	John J. Fitzgerald, Fall River
Plant Pest Control	Peter C. Kuzmiski, Randolph
Poultry & Poultry Products	Charles F. Shelnut, Westboro

Staff Offices	
Apiary Inspection	
Chief Apiary Inspector	Alfred R. Carl, Jr., Holyoke
Bonding & Licensing of Milk Dealers & Poultry Dealers	
Senior Bonding Investigator	James T. Walsh, Boston
Inspection of Mink Farms	Dennis Flynn, Grafton
Standardbred Agriculture Fair and Breeding Fund Committee	Dennis Flynn, Grafton
Thoroughbred Breeding Program Supervisor	Thomas F. Moran, West Roxbury

State Reclamation Board:

Edward Wright, Dedham - Chairman
Harold D. Rose, Department of Public Health
John J. McColgan, Department of Agriculture
Charles J. Cannon, Yarmouth, Secretary of Board

Publication #8189 (100-25-2-75-CR)
Approved by Alfred C. Holland, State Purchasing Agent.

FORWARD

John J. Fitzgerald was appointed Director of Markets on November 4, 1973, replacing Nathaniel Tilden who retired.

****

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1973 - JUNE 30, 1974

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

WALTER F. LEWIS

DIRECTOR

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NATHAN CHANDLER

COMMISSIONER

****

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974

To the Commissioner of Agriculture:

In accordance with Section 38, Section 129, General Laws, Acts of 1932, I herewith submit the report of the Division of Animal Health for the fiscal year, July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974 inclusive.

We are continuing the program of T.B. testing cattle once in three (3) years. The shortage of veterinary staff and 03 (per diem) veterinarians during the past two years has caused a build-up in overdue testing work.

More emphasis on yearly testing of large, problem, dealer and herds where replacements are purchased is anticipated. No new foci of T.B. infection developed this year. The depopulation of a large herd in prospect last year was completed. Test results of the repopulated herd give us grounds for hope that the disease has been eradicated from this farm.

Encephalomyelitis in birds and horses was severe this year. Four (4) flocks of pheasants were infected and fifty-seven (57) horses were diagnosed as having the disease.

The severe disruption of the normal work of the Division by this outbreak prompted the development of an intensive effort to vaccinate horses prior to the 1974 Encephalomyelitis season. The program was developed and executed by one of our Animal Health Inspectors. He put in about one half of his time on this project from December through June. We estimate that between 75 and 95 percent of the horses were vaccinated. 4-H leaders and members, town health officials, horse clubs, and veterinarians all co-operated in the effort.

No Hog Cholera was discovered in the state this year. The national picture is also bright.

The eradication of Brucellosis in hogs is being pursued with vigor. The four western counties are now validated. A law is in legislative process to provide indemnity for hogs lost in the eradication program.

Massachusetts continues to maintain its Certified Brucellosis-Free status according to Federal regulations.

A new law Prohibiting the Administration of Drugs to Horses Participating in Contests at Agricultural Fairs was enacted this year. Activity on the enforcement of this law will be initiated next year.

A great increase in the testing of horses for presence of Equine Infectious Anemia developed in this year resulted in the

uncovering of fifty-eight (58) infected horses. The mandatory destroying or permanent quarantine of these animals sparked a demand from the horse industry for a program of control and eradication of this disease. An information and educational program on the disease was initiated. A law prohibiting the importation of horses with the disease is in legislative process. A program to control and eradicate the disease in the state will be developed next year.

The companion programs for licensing Riding Schools/or Stables and Horseback-Riding Instructors were started in February of 1974. This work was carried out by the Supervisor of Riding Academies.

The supply of large animal veterinarians continues to be short. Members of the Division staff have contributed to the effort to establish a Veterinary School in New England.

During the fiscal year the usual number of miscellaneous diseases were reported.

The Division still enjoys excellent co-operation and help from the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Division of the USDA located in Waltham. We continue to work closely with the College of Food and Natural Resources of the University of Massachusetts.

Following is information and statistics in detail covering the various activities of the Division.

Respectfully submitted,

Walter F. Lewis

Walter F. Lewis
Director

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

There were seven hundred and eighty-eight (788) tuberculin herd tests, thirty-three thousand six hundred and twenty-two (33,622) animal tests applied to which sixty-four (64) head were declared reactors, as compared with eight hundred and twelve (812) tuberculin herd tests and thirty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-two (35,182) animal tests applied the previous fiscal year to which one hundred and twenty-seven (127) head of cattle reacted.

Sixty-two (62) of the sixty-four (64) head declared to be reactors were reported as having "no gross lesions" of tuberculosis at time of slaughter.

One hundred and fifty-three (153) herds containing three thousand one hundred and ninety-four (3,194) head of cattle, included in the census report of June 30, 1973 were disposed of by the owners prior to the census period ending June 30, 1974.

Ninety-seven (97) herds containing one thousand and five (1,005) head of cattle to which testing has not previously been conducted are included in the census report of the period ending June 30, 1974.

Tuberculin tests are conducted by State and Federal accredited veterinarians under a State and Federal Cooperative Plan for the establishment of tuberculosis-free herds and the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

Following is a summary of the tuberculin tests as made by veterinarians for the twelve-month period of this report:

	HERDS	HEAD	REACTORS
Veterinarians paid by the State on a salary basis	670	26,838	63
Veterinarians paid by the State as Program Agents	97	5,221	
Veterinarians paid by the owner	2	567	
Veterinarians paid by the Federal Government on a salary basis	19	996	1
	788	33,622	64

During the fiscal year owners were reimbursed for grade cattle amounting to $27,637.15.

COUNTY CENSUS

AS OF

JUNE 30, 1972

COUNTY	HERDS	HEAD	100 or More Head HERDS	100 or More Head HEAD
Barnstable	4	126	-	-
Berkshire	369	13,852	39	5,812
Bristol	277	10,609	18	3,672
Dukes	18	198	-	-
Essex	163	4,357	8	1,482
Franklin	414	13,534	24	3,718
Hampden	231	5,207	1	167
Hampshire	333	10,803	24	3,672
Middlesex	158	5,211	11	1,758
Nantucket	1	36	-	-
Norfolk	99	2,327	2	290
Plymouth	167	6,896	13	4,057
Suffolk	-	-	-	-
Worcester	661	22,646	42	6,606
TOTALS	2,895	95,802	182	31,234

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF NEAT CATTLE, HORSES, SWINE, SHEEP AND GOATS

In accordance with Section 10, Chapter 129 of the General Laws the annual inspection of neat cattle, horses, swine, sheep and goats and of the premises where kept was completed.

Reports received from the cities and towns showed that inspection indicated the following information:

COUNTY	HERDS	NEAT CATTLE	HORSES AND PONIES	SWINE HERDS	SWINE HEAD	SHEEP	GOATS
Barnstable	19	141	943	15	27	143	92
Berkshire	407	14,940	1,699	100	652	541	62
Bristol	403	11,247	2,324	85	8,987	562	259
Dukes	21	140	283	22	76	822	44
Essex	188	4,351	3,163	32	2,877	463	121
Franklin	475	14,672	1,728	83	436	486	143
Hampden	320	5,433	1,695	50	927	726	114
Hampshire	360	11,395	1,681	90	2,355	1,163	133
Middlesex	228	5,249	4,215	101	9,508	705	220
Nantucket	1	23	84	-	-	25	5
Norfolk	108	1,901	1,978	39	232	537	91
Plymouth	216	6,617	2,056	84	3,827	558	156
Suffolk	2	4	100	1	11	35	43
Worcester	813	24,445	3,577	207	16,029	1,437	369
TOTALS	3,561	100,558	25,526	909	45,944	8,203	1,852

Of the total number of cattle inspected, seventy-one thousand seven hundred seventy-two (71,772) were grade dairy cows, heifers and calves; fourteen thousand two hundred seventeen (14,217) were purebred dairy cows, heifers and calves. There were also three hundred eighty (380) purebred bulls listed.

Also, there were one hundred and thirty-two (132) donkies; thirty-two (32) buffalo; sixty-five (65) deer; thirteen (13) burros; two (2) colts; two hundred five (205) oxen; five (5) jackasses; seventeen (17) mules; eight hundred (800) mink; thirty-eight (38) rams; seven (7) llamas; nine (9) longhorns inspected this year.

PRIVATE CALFHOOD VACCINATIONS

(OWNER'S EXPENSE)

MONTH		HERDS	HEAD
July	1973	27	117
August		26	118
September		11	63
October		16	114
November		24	153
December		27	130
January	1974	18	85
February		32	259
March		61	307
April		41	275
May		38	272
June		6	32
	TOTAL	327	1,925

BRUCELLOSIS

The Brucellosis program has been carried on in accordance with Chapter 129, General Laws as amended by Chapter 527, Acts of 1956.

During the fiscal year 1974 reimbursement to owners was made for ninety-three cattle reactors (all grades) amounting to two thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars ($2,325.00).

Following is a tabulation of the results of laboratory examination of the blood samples from cattle under this program; also from goats and swine.

BRUCELLOSIS

7/1/73 - 6/30/74

	Negative	Reactors	Suspicious	Others*	Totals
Cattle	6,343	74	27	23	6,467
Goats	283	0	2	0	285
Swine	2,476	295	0	2	2,773
Sheep	36	0	0	3	39
Horses	3	0	0	0	3
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	1
Deer	31	0	0	0	31
Aoudad	2	0	0	0	2
TOTALS	9,175	369	29	28	9,601

* Containers broken, insufficient amount of serum, hemolized.

Certified Herds: CATTLE

Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	8
Cattle in Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	480

Certified Herds: GOATS

Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	14
Goats in Certified Brucellosis-Free Herds	78

Validated Herds: SWINE

Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds	59
Swine in Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds	1,414

MILK RING TESTS

Negative	Suspicious	TOTAL
3323	0	3323

GOATS

7/1/73 - 6/30/74

This Division arranges for the tuberculin testing and blood testing of goats provided the owner signs an agreement to the effect that any goats declared as reactors to either test would be immediately disposed of for slaughter with no compensation allowed by the Commonwealth.

Under the new T. B. testing program, goats will be tested on the same basis as cattle, every three years.

Under this agreement one hundred and fifty-three (153) goats were tuberculin tested and one hundred and twenty-four (124) blood tested. Two (2) goats showed a suspicious reaction and when retested one was negative.

RABIES

Under the Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations Chapter 111, General Laws as amended by Chapter 265, Acts of 1938, Sections 6 and 7 "Dog Bite" is declared a disease dangerous to public health.

Chapter 129, Section 21 of the General Laws, was amended under Chapter 29, Acts of 1963 to read: "All dogs known to have bitten persons shall be quarantined for a period of ten (10) days for observation, at the end of which period, if no symptoms of rabies have developed, said animals may be released from quarantine on order of the Director."

Investigation of reported injuries inflicted to persons by biting dogs and the quarantining of such dogs is one of the duties of the Inspector of Animals.

One thousand five hundred and seventy-nine (1,579) persons were bitten by stray animals. The brains of seven hundred and forty-five (745) animals were sent to Wassermann Laboratory for examination. Of that number five hundred and fifty-one (551) were reported to have bitten six hundred and six (606) persons.

The following tabulation is a record of bites inflicted by dogs and other animals.

RABIES

Bite Cases

	Released Quarantined Animals	Destroyed No Examination	Heads Laboratory NEGATIVE	Heads Laboratory POSITIVE	Heads Laboratory UNSATISFACTORY
1973					
July	1,602	4	80	0	10
August	1,317	4	60	1	16
September	1,000	8	62	1	7
October	984	7	61	0	5
November	803	4	45	0	1
December	525	3	42	0	3
1974					
January	661	0	23	0	2
February	610	1	28	0	5
March	785	3	36	0	2
April	894	2	46	0	5
May	1,396	7	93	1	6
June	1,266	5	94	0	10
TOTALS	11,843	48	670	3	72

RABIES
Bite Cases --- Fiscal Year 1974

	Released Quarantined Animals	Destroyed No Examination	Heads to Laboratory NEGATIVE	Heads to Laboratory POSITIVE	Heads to Laboratory UNSATISFACTORY
Dogs	11,372	31	160	0	2
Baboon	1	0	0	0	0
Bats	0	0	99	3	20
Bears	1	0	0	0	0
Black Mouse	0	0	1	0	0
Cats	268	9	88	0	4
Chipmunks	1	0	33	0	3
Cow	0	0	1	0	0
Donkey	1	0	0	0	0
Field Mice	0	1	1	0	1
Foxes	0	0	5	0	0
Gerbils	52	2	25	0	5
Ground Hog	0	0	1	0	0
Guinea Pigs	10	0	3	0	1
Hamsters	32	0	36	0	8
Horses	13	0	8	0	0
Kittens	0	1	4	0	0
Mice	9	0	15	0	11
Moles	0	0	2	0	4
Monkeys	13	0	2	0	0
Mule	1	0	0	0	0
Muskrats	0	0	2	0	0
Parrots	2	0	0	0	0
Pet Rabbits	0	0	3	0	0
Pet Rats	0	0	3	0	0
Pet Skunks	0	0	2	0	0
Pet Squirrels	0	0	2	0	0
Ponies	2	0	0	0	0
Possums	1	0	0	0	1
Rabbits	32	1	19	0	3
Raccoons	13	0	32	0	0
Rats	9	1	21	0	2
Red Squirrel	0	0	1	0	0
Shrews	0	0	1	0	1
Skunks	6	0	28	0	1
Snake	1	0	0	0	0
Squirrels	3	1	59	0	1

RABIES

Bite Cases --- Fiscal Year 1974

	Released Quarantined Animals	Destroyed No Examination	Heads to Laboratory NEGATIVE	Heads to Laboratory POSITIVE	Heads to Laboratory UNSATISFACTORY
Stray Cat	0	0	1	0	0
Voles	0	0	11	0	4
White Rat	0	1	0	0	0
Woodchuck	0	0	1	0	0
Total	11,843	48	670	3	72

CATTLE IMPORTS

7/1/73 - 6/30/74

Canada	801	New Hampshire	456
Colorado	1	New Jersey	63
Connecticut	1430	New York	3285
Georgia	49	North Carolina	4
Indiana	25	Ohio	78
Kentucky	2	Oklahoma	47
Maine	1541	Pennsylvania	185
Maryland	9	Rhode Island	118
Michigan	3	South Carolina	4
Mississippi	17	Texas	6
Missouri	20	Vermont	576
Montana	6	Virginia	188
		Wisconsin	154

TOTAL - 9,068

Six hundred and fifty three (653) permits were issued covering nine thousand and sixty-eight (9,068) head of cattle.

EXPORTS --- JULY 1, 1973 THRU JUNE 30, 1974

Interstate certificates of health were issued on two thousand seven hundred forty-two (2,742) head of cattle; one (1) buffalo; thirty-eight (38) goats; fifty-three (53) sheep; and one hundred ten (110) swine, exported to other states and countries, as follows:

CATTLE

DESTINATION	HEAD	DESTINATION	HEAD
Arkansas	52	New York	526
California	1	Ohio	3
Canada	15	Oklahoma	54
Connecticut	434	Pennsylvania	30
Florida	1	Rhode Island	551
Illinois	8	South Carolina	88
Indiana	1	South Dakota	6
Iowa	49	Tennessee	6
Kentucky	1	Texas	5
Louisiana	4	Utah	12
Maine	74	Vermont	458
Maryland	14	Virginia	111
Nebraska	8	Washington	3
New Hampshire	222	Wisconsin	2
New Jersey	3		
		Total	2,742

BUFFALO

Vermont	1
Total	1

GOATS

Canada	3
Chile	11
Kentucky	5
Maine	11
Rhode Island	8
Total	38

SHEEP

Connecticut	2
Guatemala	42
New Hampshire	3
New York	1
Pennsylvania	5
Total	53

SWINE

Connecticut	81
Greece	9
New York	2
Pennsylvania	18
Total	110

PERMITS TO FEED GARBAGE TO SWINE

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA PROGRAM

Chapter 655 - Acts of 1953

Fiscal year 1974

During the fiscal year 1974, one hundred and sixty-one (161) Permits were issued for Feeding Garbage to Swine.

****

LICENSE TO DEAL IN PORCINE ANIMALS

In accordance with General Laws, Chapter 129, Secs. 39, 40 and 43, as amended by Chapter 312, Acts of 1971, thirteen (13) Swine Dealer Licenses and eighteen (18) plates were issued.

****

LICENSING OF PET SHOPS

In accordance with Chapter 129, Section 39A of the General Laws, Chapter 993, Acts of 1971, two hundred and eighty-seven (287) Licenses were issued for the Operation of Pet Shops.

CERTIFICATES OF EQUINE EXAMINATION

July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974

During the fiscal year 1974, we issued three hundred and eleven (311) Certificates of Equine Examination for five hundred and thirty-seven (537) horses leaving the State of Massachusetts for Shows, Fairs, Races and Sales.

We received five hundred and twenty-six (526) Certificates of Equine Examination for one thousand and two hundred and forty (1,240) horses that came into the State for Exhibition, Racing, Breeding and for purchase by Massachusetts horse men. These horses came from forty (40) States and Australia, Bermuda and Canada.

EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

There were fifty-seven (57) horses and four (4) flocks of pheasants diagnosed as having Encephalomyelitis.

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES

ERYSIPELAS	1 hog reported positive.
LARYNGOTRACHEITIS	6 flocks were placed under quarantine.
PULLORUM	1 flock of birds was quarantined and later released.
MENINGITIS	All hamsters in two stores quarantined and later released

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA

(Report of Coggins Test)

July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974

COUNTY	TOTAL	NEGATIVE	POSITIVE
Barnstable	97	96	1
Berkshire	769	752	17
Bristol	187	187	0
Dukes	61	61	0
Essex	619	615	4
Franklin	419	413	6
Hampden	216	215	1
Hampshire	624	613	11
Middlesex	1160	1149	11
Nantucket	14	14	0
Norfolk	588	585	3
Plymouth	196	196	0
Suffolk	119	119	0
Worcester	565	561	4
TOTALS	5634	5576	58

LICENSING OF RIDING SCHOOLS/or STABLES AND HORSEBACK-RIDING INSTRUCTORS

A program to license all Riding Schools/or Stables and all individuals who teach Horseback-Riding is required by Chapter 128, Sections 2A and 2B of the Massachusetts General Laws with rules and regulations pertaining to the above. This program was put into operation during February of 1974.

From that time through June 1974 one hundred and forty-five (145) Riding School/or Stable license applications were filed. No licenses were issued during the fiscal year 1974. The licensing year runs from April 1 through March 31 of each year.

From February of the fiscal year 1974 three hundred and eighty-seven (387) applications for Horseback-Riding Instructor licenses were filed. Since a time period is involved to allow for the processing of each application no licenses were issued during this period. The licensing year runs from April 1 through March 31 of each year.

QUARANTINE STATION AT LITTLETON

Total number of livestock received at the Farmers Live Animal Market Exchange in Littleton from July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974 was as follows:

Cattle	11,001
Calves	12,020
Swine	18,878
Sheep	253
TOTAL	42,152

The following Massachusetts animals went through the chute:

Cattle Brucellosis Reactors	7
Cattle Brucellosis Suspects	3
Swine Brucellosis Suspects	111
Horses E I A Positive	3

In addition to FLAME in Littleton, the following animals were received and sold at the Livestock Auction in Easton and the Northampton Cooperative Auction Association, Inc. in Whately, Massachusetts:

EASTON

Cattle	6,987
Calves	5,768
Sheep and Goats	775
TOTAL	13,530

WHATELY

Cattle	4,225
Calves	9,845
Sheep and Goats	595
Swine	1,625
TOTAL	16,290

LICENSED DEALERS IN BOVINE ANIMALS

During the fiscal year 1974, there were ninety-two (92) licenses issued to dealers in dairy and beef cattle, and one hundred and twenty-seven (127) plates were sent out for use on the trucks operated by these dealers.

A total of six thousand, two hundred and seventy-one (6,271) dairy cattle and three hundred and twenty-four (324) beef cattle were reported by licensed dealers as purchased and sold.

ANNUAL REPORT

Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry

J. Peter Griffin, Director

July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974

November of each year is customarily the time when milk production in its relationship to Class I sales is at its lowest. During the summer of 1973 many people pondered about the availability of supply for November. This division was in contact with the Federal Milk Market Administrator and projections of sales and production were made and it was felt that the supply would be adequate but somewhat tight. Milk production in relation to previous years had been decreasing because many dairy farmers had gone out of business due to the higher cost of grain and the higher price they could receive for selling their herd for beef. In November some relief was brought to the dairy farmer by an increase in the price he received for his milk. After November production started increasing and Class I sales started dropping off thus widening the amount of production in relation to sales.

The Governor's Emergency Commission on Food appointed a Task Force on Milk Regulations which consisted of regulatory people, milk producers, milk dealers, and people from education to ascertain what laws, rules, and regulations were necessary in this day and age, and what savings in government could be made keeping in mind the needs of the consumers. The Director participated in many of these meetings.

A statistical report of the work of the Division is attached.

DAIRY ~~DIVISION~~ ~~MONTHLY~~ REPORT FOR ~~MONTH~~ YEAR OF 7/1/73 to 6/30/ 1974

FARMS

Farms inspected 9045 Approved 7124 Not Approved 1921

Farms reinspected 2225 Approved 1738 Not Approved 487

Hearings requested 16 Farms suspended 103 Reinstated 84

Other visits: Farms 1180 Dealers 1046 Inspectors 157

Complaints Investigated _____ Days Other Work 114 Office 46 Meetings 85

PLANTS

Plants Inspected 171 Approved 110 Not Approved 61 Spot Checked 16

TESTS OR CHECKS:

Temp. 177 Sediment 80 Bacteria 700 Caustic 298 Alkaline 295

Cans Milk Graded _____ Rejected _____ Milk Cans Checked _____ Condemned _____

Tank Trucks Checked 61 Violations 21 Other trucks 68 Violations 18

R.R. Tank Cars checked _____ Violations _____

FLAVOR

o. Samples 9 Flavor Schools _____ Vo-Ag Training _____ Total days _____

PROTEIN

o. samples collected 1228 Total days 16

MASTITIS

erds sampled 719 Cows sampled 35,418 Samples Collected 140,316

U.S.D.A. GRADING

ays sampling milk powder 5 Butter and cheese _____

ADMINISTRATION (DO NOT USE THIS SPACE)

arings held _____ Meetings attended 23 Work with Insp. 27

ys at office 147 In field 75 Complaints _____

Inspector _____

les: State Car 342,252 Private auto _____

ER: DETAILS OF ANY OTHER WORK
VACATIONS - 184 days
SICK LEAVE - 181 days

ANNUAL REPORT
July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974

Division of Fairs
E. Gerry Mansfield, Director

One hundred and twenty-six fairs and shows had an attendance of 2,360,562 for the 1973-1974 fair season. These fairs and shows were grouped as follows: 21 Major, 13 Community, 28 Youth, 22 Livestock, and 42 Grange. Many of the fairs and shows were visited by the Director and all Major Fairs, as well as a majority of the other groups, were inspected. Agricultural exhibits amounted to 90,955 and the number displayed by Youth was 39,717. Ten fairs held Pari-Mutuel racing and contributed $2,022,738.88 to the Agricultural Purposes Fund. This fund provides money for the Agricultural Prizes at fairs, provides exhibits for and maintenance of the State Building located on the Eastern States Exposition Grounds in West Springfield, inspection of fairs, special awards and promotional activities. The Division of Fairs was allotted $296,585 for the 1973-74 fiscal year. Fairs received $215,517.84 and these fairs contributed $162,697.22 making a total of $378,215.06 awarded for agricultural exhibits.

The following awards were made: 352 State Award Ribbons, 63 Special Rosettes, 11 Plaques, 38 FFA Medals, 4,000 4-H pins, 98 4-H pens, and 6 Trays. Awards were made at agricultural fairs and shows and for youth activities, including Future Farmers of America and 4-H Contests.

In the Massachusetts State Building at the Eastern States Exposition, the various Agricultural Commodity Groups furnished many interesting and promotional exhibits. Exhibits of Arts and Crafts were also included, as well as information booths.

Entertainment for the general public was presented on the foyer

stage throughout the ten days of the Exposition.

The Director and other members of the Fairs Division attended the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Agricultural Fairs Association held in Northampton where the Director gave his report on the Division of Fairs for the fiscal year from July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974. Also, the Director attended two meetings of the International Association of Governmental Fair Agencies in Washington, DC and Nashville, Tennessee.

The Eastern Massachusetts Fairs Association Annual Meeting was held at the "400 Club" in North Easton and the Western Massachusetts Fairs Annual Meeting was held at the Hampden County Improvement League in West Springfield.

At both meetings the Director gave statistics relative to the fairs in their respective Counties.

Three workshop meetings were held and proved to be very helpful. They are also being planned for the next coming year.

A Judging School was conducted by the Division of Fairs in cooperation with the Massachusetts Extension Service. Twenty-five students were enrolled in the course and have received their basic training. Another school is also being planned for the year 1975.

Promotional material entitled "The Fabulous Agricultural Fairs of Massachusetts - 1974" was printed and distributed through the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce.

The Agricultural Calendar and Newsletter was published monthly and sent to fair officials, leaders of agricultural organizations, extension personnel, radio, television and newspapers.

Applications were received by April 1, 1974 from 129 fairs for allotments for the 1974-1975 fiscal year.

The Rehabilitation Program this year granted $300,000 to forty-six fairs. The money will be allotted under the same three categories: Public Health, Animal Health, and Display. This program has been in operation for three years and from our inspection of the work completed, in my opinion, the fairs have been greatly improved.

This program allows the Division of Fairs to continue in its efforts to assist the Agricultural Fairs in any way possible.

The Agricultural Fair serves as an important part of our American way of life and is the showcase of Massachusetts Agriculture.

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1973 --- JUNE 30, 1974

DIVISION OF MARKETS

JOHN J. FITZGERALD
DIRECTOR

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NATHAN CHANDLER
COMMISSIONER

October 29, 1974

Publication #5426 approved by State Purchasing Agent, Alfred C. Holland

DIVISION OF MARKETS STAFF

DIRECTOR

Nathaniel Tilden - retired

John J. Fitzgerald

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Guy L. Paris

CHIEF MARKET INVESTIGATOR

James M. Cassidy

MARKET INVESTIGATORS

Charles A. Batts
Raymond G. Bellemare
Joseph P. DiBlasi
Earl H. Goodrich
Steve M. Olynik
George M. Porter
William A. Trakas
Kenneth S. Williams, Jr.

SECRETARIES

Lillian M. Bouzoun

Patricia Mulrey

Teresa F. Quinn

The function of the Division of Markets is to create the best possible climate for the state's agricultural products and to help with a variety of programs aimed at insuring that these products do move through marketing channel phases in an orderly manner.

The marketing of farm products in Massachusetts involves cash receipts to farmers of more than 200 million dollars and an agri-business worth five billion dollars annually, making it the second largest industry in the state. The Division of Markets role includes providing certain essential market information, shipping point inspections, timely product promotion, and consumer protection.

Our personnel are qualified for many kinds of inspection, investigation and market reporting. These services include all fruit and vegetable inspections at shipping points and at retail stores, wholesale price reporting in Boston, Worcester and Springfield city markets, editing Special Apple Market Reports, retail price reporting for the Greater Boston area, Milk Flavor Programs and Crop Reporting Programs operating under Federal-State matching funds, inspection and certification of approved controlled atmosphere storage rooms, seed, feed and fertilizer inspection and registration and administration of their inspection law including cooperative work with the U.S.D.A. in regard to the Federal Acts covering these commodities.

We are also charged with the administration of the apple, potato and "native" labeling and grading laws, with the gathering of statistical marketing data, and with acting as a clearing house for all press releases issued by the Department.

The latest monthly crop estimates of apples, potatoes, onions and cranberries as received by teletype by the U.S.D.A. are prepared and mailed to interested parties.

The Division of Markets is responsible for the release of all publicity through radio, television, press releases and meetings, including special promotional functions, tours of markets and agricultural growing areas to help a better movement of locally-grown fruits, vegetables and flowers.

Among our many marketing services, of major importance is our Federal-State Inspection Service. For over 50 continuous years all state agriculture departments in the nation have cooperated with the U.S.D.A. in providing shipping point fruit and vegetable inspections for their own states' farm products.

Massachusetts has been among the leaders in providing this service for financially interested parties. This has resulted in better marketing conditions and an upgrading of quality from the grower level through packers, distributors, receivers to the final consumer.

During World War I as markets increased in size and distance from growing areas, it was realized that some common bond of understanding as to the quality of fresh products was essential between buyer and seller in order to effectively maintain healthy marketing conditions. At that time U.S. Grades or Standards were created for the first Commodity - potatoes. Since then hundreds of grades and standards have been set and now cover practically all fresh commodities.

With the signing of a Memoranda of Agreement between Massachusetts and the U.S.D.A. this state agreed to have our own state inspectors trained by the Department.

This training includes sampling the product in a federally prescribed uniform manner, keeping proper and accurate note sheets to determine the final grade of the product and writing the quality, condition and final grade of the product in the proper terminology. After training all our State inspectors are issued a U.S.D.A. license, which is a requirement before being allowed to inspect.

In return Massachusetts is allowed to certify Massachusetts farm products by trained and licensed inspectors on official U.S.D.A. certificates which are prima facie evidence in all U.S. courts.

This inspection service is offered by the Division of Markets to any financially interested party within the Commonwealth on a fee basis and thus the program becomes self-sustaining . All fees are retained by the Commonwealth except for a very small administrative cost retained by the U.S.D.A.

For many years the Federal-State Inspection Service in Massachusetts,.through strict adherence to grades and other essential data, has done much to upgrade the quality, condition and grade of the final product.

The major commodities inspected for grade at shipping points in Massachusetts this year were apples and potatoes. Our state produces one-third of all the apples grown in New England with an annual crop of over two million bushels.

By law all apples must be inspected for export and our inspection service has been instrumental in helping Massachusetts farmers maintain this lucrative market. The inspection service has aided in developing new methods of transportation, especially in the export field.

Palletization, bulk bins, and now the latest containerization have all been inaugurated here to improve arrival conditions for the

"tender" McIntosh apple in foreign ports.

The greatest demand for our inspection service again has been on the shipment of export apples, mainly to the United Kingdom. Apples are also inspected for shipment to California where the demand has been increasing each year, and for military purchases.

Because of the complexity of apple inspection work, a Federal-State sponsored training school is held annually for all New England inspectors.

The export apple inspection is of major importance, due primarily to the demand and acceptance of controlled atmosphere stored apples, our McIntosh variety and our quality packs. McIntosh apples cannot be grown successfully in European countries. The controlled atmosphere method of storing apples greatly lengthens the marketing season and allows shipment of apples in good condition well into June, thus providing a more orderly marketing season for the entire apple industry.

This year, because of a better market in the United Kingdom and a less restricted use of the containerization method of shipment, our apple export shipments increased over last year.

It is essential that foreign markets not only be maintained but increased as our own domestic crops reach fulfillment in production, otherwise domestic markets will be in jeopardy.

Most of the apples exported were handled by "containerization" vessels this year as they were last year. By this method the trailer itself is lifted off the truck chassis onto a specially designed boat and becomes the container on the vessel. It is then put onto another chassis at the foreign port and so arrives at its destination with practically no handling of the fruit. This results in the final consumer getting a better and more useful product.

Inspection service was provided again this year to Millbrook Apple Processing in Worcester. The division hired a seasonal inspector to work for approximately 5 months. A weekly contract of $225.00 per week was paid to the Commonwealth for this service which was again self-supporting. The service was of great importance to the grower in that a disinterested third party made the apple inspection on delivered lots. The inspection findings resulted in correct payment to the grower for his particular grade of fruit.

Potato inspections increased over last year due to a greater demand for our inspection service.

Due to the fact that the Cranberry Marketing Order Committee failed to vote on a set aside program, the inspection of cranberries were at a minimum.

Since agricultural crop yields are subject to the whims of Nature, it is often difficult to determine in advance just where our inspection services will be needed in an upcoming season, but by careful attention to crop estimates, weather conditions and other technical data, the Division has been able to cover all inspections with a minimum of delay to shippers and receivers even though the inspection service is badly undermanned.

Now that carrots are being grown successfully in the Sunderland area, a newer type of product inspection has become necessary to serve these growers.

In conclusion, with ever-increasing demands for mandatory shipping point inspections, a self-supporting service, and working with a pre-determined budget, and taking into consideration the changing seasonal aspects of agriculture, we again found it impossible to put as much emphasis on other state enforcement duties as they should

have had. For example, our state apple, potato, "Native" branding laws and seed inspections could only be cared for on a spot check basis.

Following are the billings for fruit and vegetable inspections for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, and a comparative table for the like period of the previous year:

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION BILLINGS

SEASON 1972-73		SEASON 1973-74	
Apples	$10,383.52	Apples	$ 5,776.87
Cranberries	51.25	Cranberries	45.00
Onions	22.50	Onions	127.50
Potatoes	1,203.36	Potatoes	972.22
TOTAL BILLINGS	$11,660.63		$ 6,921.59
Reimbursement from Federal Government for Inspection Services	107.25		33.00
GRAND TOTALS	$11,767.88		$ 6,954.59

All C.A. apple storages were registered with this Division, assigned a number, and air constituents of each room checked by our inspectors in conjunction with daily reports kept by the operator. These checks were made at least once a month for the required 90 days to attest the rooms' compliance with our State C.A. Laws and thus to merit the controlled atmosphere label.

January was the start of seed inspections, sampling both package flower and vegetable seeds shipped into the state and seeds shipped directly to florists and market gardeners.

As Spring started to open up, shipments of agricultural seeds, including grass mixtures, began to appear. These were added to the

inspectors' pickup list and so a good cross-section of all types of seeds being sold in the state, representing all wholesalers, was soon sampled and forwarded to the official Seed Laboratory at the University of Massachusetts .

Here the seeds were checked for trueness to type, germination and performance. If any irregularities were uncovered, the lots in question were removed from sale.

A total of 950 official seed samples were picked up by licensed Massachusetts inspectors and sent to the University of Massachusetts for testing. These included mostly vegetable and flower seeds, many agriculture and grass mixtures and few tree and shrub seeds.

In addition, the laboratory tested 1050 service and research samples for a total test of 2000 samples.

Of the 950 official seed samples, the seed laboratory found 50 or 5% to contain one or more violations and issued corresponding violation notices.

This office took immediate action on any serious violation (low-germination-unfit for seeding, etc.) by issuing Stop Sale Orders.

In addition, 65 Stop Sale Orders were issued on 235 lots of seed found by inspectors at point of sale. This included mostly out of date tests but also included follow-ups on any serious seed laboratory report violations.

As a continuing policy the Department held five (5) official hearings before its legal staff for seed concerns who were previously warned but continued selling old and out-dated stock, poor germination or unfit for seeding stock.

This is just one more important consumer protection service with which the Division is charged and which it finds increasingly difficult to handle because of a shortage of funds and personnel.

A continuing program has been the inspection of certain state approved apple farm stands and cider mills. This is an attempt to raise the standards of fruit and cider to insure the consumer a better product and also to maintain consumer protection regarding health and sanitary conditions.

The registration and sale of all animal feed and fertilizers are now controlled by this Division. This is a major regulatory program taken over from the University of Massachusetts two years ago.

This includes proper annual registration on a fee basis of all brands of feed including pet food and fertilizer offered for sale in the Commonwealth, sample testing of these ingredients for accuracy in labeling, collecting tonnage fees on all fertilizer sold, and reporting the results in meaningful statistical reports.

During this fiscal year 1,758 brands of feed and 737 brands of fertilizer were registered for sale in Massachusetts. Feed registration fees amounted to $43,950.00. Fertilizer registration fees amounted to $16,400.00 while fertilizer tonnage fees collected $5,194.00. Total fees from this program amounted to $65,544.00.

We have been unable to properly enforce this control service, due to the fact that this major control program has never been funded.

Regarding our price reporting service, the Boston wholesale produce market is our largest and most important. The New England Produce Center, a privately owned market, has incorporated all the most modern featires for handling fresh produce from all parts of the United States and the world.

Our Boston Market investigator is charged with gathering marketing data from this market center. He starts work early in the morning during the peark of wholesale market transactions, collecting the days' receipts, prices and market trends from nearby suppliers and commission

houses, makes reports on the market tape over telephone for radio and television transmissions, as well as calls to other radio stations in other New England states for quick dissemination.

Back in the office, he completes his resume of the market by calling chain store headquarters to wind up the Boston Market information, after which he exchanges information with the Federal market reporter on nearby receipts for comparison with competing shipments from out-of-state sources. This friendly cooperation makes for efficiency in reducing duplication between federal and state sources.

After all statistics and market trends are gathered, a daily Boston Wholesale Market Report is edited and mailed to a large subscription list in cooperation with the New England Vegetable Growers Association. This report also includes each week a summary of the previous weeks produce receipts and a comparison with the corresponding week of the previous year.

During the peak marketing season for local produce during August and September, midweek F.O.B. Massachusetts farm prices together with crop notes are featured in the Boston Wholesale Produce Market Report each Thursday. At this time of the year an increased and substantial volume of nearby produce is sold wholesale at farms to roadside stands and for shipment to chain stores outside of the state.

A permanent Wholesale Market Investigator is maintained also in Springfield. This man does similar work but because there is no Federal reporter in this smaller market, the reporter gathers and quotes wholesale prices of both nearby and shipped-in produce. These reports are frequently called for by shippers or transporting rail lines to be used as a basis for claims in damage suits. Dissemination of the Springfield report is primarily through local radio and newspapers plus a small mailing list.

This Division compiles and edits a Special Apple Market Report, giving a complete apple marketing picture for all of New England and New York, as well as fro Massachusetts. The report is issued for the entire apple marketing season, from August into June until the close of the marketing of C.A. fruit.

Included in this report are the following features: Wholesale prices at the New England Produce Center; mid-week F.O.B. prices at Massachusetts country shipping points, including F.A.S. export prices; Massachusetts and New York storage holdings by varieties, both standard and C.A. twice monthly; out-of-storage movement with comparisons; first of the month detailed storage holdings for all other New England states and U.S. totals by states.

In addition, as space permits, wholesale prices at other city markets, shipping point prices and trends and other information pertinent to the apple industry are included.

Because of the predominance of McIntosh grown in New England, particular stress is placed on McIntosh holdings, out-of-storage movement and wholesale prices to aid in the favorable movement of the crop. This special report is mailed to a subscription list, even to subscribers on the West Coast, and it has been called the best, most complete apple report issued in the East. For many it acts as a guide to the better marketing of the apple crop.

A retail report of prices covering fruits, vegetables, meat and dairy products, the information gathered from a cross-section of markets in Greater Boston. This report contains pertinent comments emphasizing nearby fruits and vegetable and lists best buys. It is issued each Wednesday and is mailed without charge to a large list that has requested this service.

The Massachusetts Milk Flavor Program provides flavor quality control service to 70 milk plants receiving milk directly from 1,800 producers located in Massachusetts and adjacent states. Tank shipments from out-of-state sources are also covered. This service is used by the processing plants to maintain good flavor quality in milk products offered to consumers, including milk supplied to the School Lunch and/or Milk Program.

The Massachusetts Vegetable Crop Survey, carried on cooperatively by the Statistical Reporting Service of U.S.D.A. and the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, compiled data and prepared estimates of 48 vegetable crops regarding planting intentions, harvested acreage, lost or abandoned acreage, yield, prices received by growers, value and production, Acreage estimates were prepared by counties.

This project also provided data showing the importance and change in usage of several market outlets. Price estimates and market supplies were classified as to retail and wholesale usage and data was also given on produce sold at roadside by the producing grower (retail) and sold to other road roadside stands (wholesale).

Our Roadside Marketing Program was again successful in upgrading the quality of perishables in all types of roadside stands across the state.

Funds for the Milk Flavor Program, Vegetable Crop Survey, and Roadside Stand Programs were matched with funds from the U.S.D.A.'s Agricultural Marketing Service under provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act. of 1946.

During the year, personnel attended and participated in local, regional and national marketing meetings which again proved valuable

in keeping the staff aware of the latest in marketing techniques. Among those meetings were the following: Northeast Market Directors Meeting in New York; Northeast Seed Control Officials Meeting in Wisconsin; and national marketing and inspection association meetings throughout the year.

The Division of Markets is charged with the responsibility of promoting and publicizing Massachusetts farm products. In addition to the normal information, promotion was carried out through newspapers, radio, television and speaking engagements by the Division's personnel.

A regular feature on radio station W.B.Z. is the Saturday and Sunday morning "Countryside" show co-hosted by Commissioner Nathan Chandler and Jim Cassidy. This program is now in its fourth year and tells the story of agriculture and the natural environment by using guest speakers. W.B.Z. radio and T.V. also airs a daily wholesale market report and consumer report called in by William Trakas.

"Best Buys from Massachusetts Farms" is disseminated to 42 daily, 173 weekly, 77 radio and 9 television stations each week. Other news releases of current interest are frequently included in the mailing. News media are using it in whole or part. It is sent out under the copyrighted map of the State.

PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMS - 1973 - 1974

FINANCIAL REPORT

This is a Matching Promotional Program whereby industry matches the amount of state and appropriated monies.

Appropriations	$100,000.00
Allotments:	
Milk Promotion Services, Inc.	$ 29,280.00
Milk Promotion Services, Inc.	4,718.78

Mass. Farm Bureau Federation Facts	$14,560.00
Mass. Flower Growers Association	12,720.00
Mass. Flower Growers Association	5,000.00
Mass. Nurserymens Association	3,000.00
N.E. Vegetable Growers Association	1,650.00
Springfield Farmers Market Inc.	650.00
Atwater Nurseries (Eastern State Exposition)	221.40
Mason Service Bureau (Stencils of Food Editors)	132.70
Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc.	5,480.00
N.Y. - N.E. Apple Institutes, Inc.	4,920.00
Pioneer Valley Association (Maple Syrup Folders)	120.00
Massachusetts Federation of Sheep	104.00
Film Group - Governors Food Film	2,000.00
Springfield Farmers Market - Food Program	4,000.00
N.E. Vegetable Growers Association	6,190.00
Foreign Trade Assessment	1,000.00
Cupp Bros.(Plants for the Spring Flower Show)	190.00
Film Group, Inc. (5 New Prints)	557.20
Film Group, Inc. (Special film for Greg Finn)	48.48
United Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Assoc.(Directory)	60.00
Wesbster Printing (Food Stamps Folders)	2,470.00
Guy L. Paris (Press Kit Folders)	5.19
Alexander Heimlich(Plants for Spring Flower Show)	330.00
Association-Sterling Films, Inc.	471.12
Arthur Griffin(Transparent 1974 Statistics Covers)	75.00
Heritage Flag Company (State Flag for National Chicken)	12.13
Atlantic Photo Company (Strawberry Project)	34.00
Total	$100,000.00

OTHER PROMOTIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Spring Flower Show Exhibit
Eastern States Exposition Exhibit
Earl of McIntosh Award
Code-A-Phone for Wholesale Report
Weekly Consumer Report - Channel 7
Monthly Consumer Report- Channel 5
Daily Consumer Report - Channel 4
5 Guest Shows - Channel 56
Daily Consumer Report - W.H.D.H.
Daily Wholesale Report- W.B.Z.
F.O.B. Potato Report During Potato Season - Conn. Valley
Award Winning State for National Apple Month
Award Winning Film = Partners of the Land -American Horticultural Society Film Festival
Years Supply of Apples for New England Home for Little Wanderers - presented monthly as part of Earl of McIntosh Award

****

Because of its seasonal nature, agriculture is continually faced with a labor problem and at no time is this more crucial and pressing than at harvest time. At one time this problem was greatly eased by importing labor from outside the country, from Canada, Mexico and Puerto Rico, as examples. But over the past few years these sources have been gradually closed by the U.S. Department of Labor, making it imperative to find new sources. The Division of Markets is ever on the alert to locate such possible sources.

In conclusion, because of constant changes in marketing practices, the Division of Markets staff finds itself becoming more and more involved in many new consumer services and activities. This means spreading our personnel thinner and thinner over the many duties with which we are charged and some services are necessarily slighted.

This Division is convinced that full production and orderly marketing of food is of the utmost importance, essential to the well-being of the agricultural community and to the consumer.

Edited by:
James M. Cassidy
Chief Market Investigator

JMC/b

Annual Report July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974

DIVISION OF PLANT PEST CONTROL

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

P. C. Kuzmiski, Director
Division of Plant Pest Control

The primary responsibility of the Plant Pest Control Division is to prevent the introduction and spread of damaging insects and plant diseases into the Commonwealth.

Other responsibilities are aimed to prevent serious losses to property owners and the avoidance of nuisances resulting from the presence and activities of plant pests. Also to provide the public with nursery stock as free from dangerous insect and plant diseases as possible.

To meet this goal the objectives have been listed under the following activities, and they will form the outline of this annual report:

I. INSPECTION OF PLANTING STOCK IN NURSERIES:

This involves the inspection of plant stock in all known nurseries in the Commonwealth engaged in the growing and offering for sale of plant stock, and to certify as to its apparent freedom from injurious insect and plant diseases. The purpose is to insure the offering of insect and disease-free nursery stock to the public and to prevent the further dissemination of injurious plant pests. 480 nurseries were inspected and certified this year. Predominant insects found in nurseries were: Japanese Beetle, Aphids, Lacebugs, Scales, Red Spider and Black Vine Weevil. Plant diseases common were leaf spots, and mildews. Winter injury especially wind burn was noted on young evergreen stock. Our Red Tag inspection also continued this year. This is a follow-up of nursery stock tagged by our inspectors during the annual inspection.

Tagged stock notifies the grower of a potential dangerous pest on the stock, and the follow-up determines what action has been taken to control the pest.

II. ISSUANCE OF NURSERY AGENTS LICENSES:

Special licenses to sell nursery stock in Massachusetts are issued to persons other than growers. Applicants must furnish the Division a list of the firms which they represent or from whom they intend to purchase stock for resale. The purpose is to be certain that the stock offered for sale is from a certified nursery. 264 agents were licensed this year.

III. CERTIFICATION OF PLANT SHIPMENTS TO OTHER STATES AND COUNTRIES:

Purpose is to comply with special requirements of other States or Foreign countries to insure freedom from specified pests of certain plants and under specified conditions of exposure to infestation. There were 612 foreign shipments of plants and seeds certified for export this year. Of this number, 414 were shipments of tree seed to foreign countries requiring certification.

The majority of shipments interstate were house plants taken by people along with their other belongings. House plant inspections comprise approximately 10% of the total number of inspections.

About 50,000 cartons of regular and CA apples were exported to the United Kingdom. Approximately 7,500 were certified for export to Canada. 30,000 were CA and the balance were regular storage.

IV. INSPECTION OF PLANT STOCK FROM OTHER STATES AND COUNTRIES:

As occasion requires, inspection is made of stock from other states in order to prevent entry from points of infestation outside the State, of dangerous insects or plant disease organisms, especially such as may not be currently present within the Commonwealth. During the past year 40 requests for this service were acted upon.

The majority of these inspections are made in conjunction with enforcing the Federal Postentry Quarantine. This involves the inspection of plants from foreign countries growing here in detention and under permit. Inspections are made during two full growing seasons. Final inspection and release from detention is made at the end of the two year growing period. This is an excellent method to help prevent foreign plant pests becoming established here.

V. PROMULGATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF PLANT QUARANTINES:

This Division has the sole authority in the Commonwealth for the promulgation and enforcement of plant quarantines relating to plant pest control. The purpose is to prevent the further dissemination of plant pests from one part of the State to another. No. quarantines were promulgated this year.

One quarantine enforced here is the White Pine Blister Rust Quarantine. Our regulatory function is to allow the planting of Ribes (current and gooseberry) in towns or cities where their planting is not prohibited. Control area permits are issued to shippers of Ribes if the planting sites are not

prohibited. This year 127 permits were issued for the planting of Ribes in the Commonwealth. The average order for these plants is about four plants.

VI. COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:

In connection with its quarantine authority, the Division collaborates with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of such federal plant quarantines as have application to Massachusetts. Current quarantines include: No. 37 (Post-Entry Nursery Stock), No. 45 (Gypsy Moth), No. 48 (Japanese Beetle), and No. 38 (Black Stem Rust-Barberry Eradication).

It is estimated that the value of material certified for interstate movement under the Gypsy Moth quarantine was in the vicinity of $1,500,000.

Under the Japanese Beetle quarantine, material certified for interstate movement was estimated to represent a value of $500,000.

The certification of plants and plant products for movement in interstate business has a direct bearing on the economy of the Massachusetts nursery industry.

We have inspectors working with the Federal personnel in this activity from Waltham and Hadley offices.

The woodland defoliation by the leaf-eating Gypsy Moth continues to increase each year. This year the U.S.D.A. reported that about 44,000 acres were defoliated in Massachusetts.

VII. FIELD SURVEYS:

As required, field investigations are made to determine the status of insect or plant disease outbreaks in the Commonwealth, to ascertain whether serious loss to property owners is involved currently or potentially.

A survey for the presence of the gypsy moth on lands surrounding nurseries is carried out each year. If insects are found they are eliminated at no cost to the land owner, if the infestation is not too severe. In severe infestations, the controls are the landowners responsibility, but we supply control information and advise, as the case may be.

Extensive trapping for the European Chafer was done this year in selected areas of the state.

The roadside rest stops along the Massachusetts Turnpike were trapped, along with other major highways.

Results of the European Chafer trapping again proved negative. The insect seems to be confined to the established regulated area of about 55,000 acres located in the northern and western part of metropolitan Boston.

No treating was required as there were no new finds of this insect outside of the infested area.

Continued surveys were undertaken for Golden Nematode and Cereal Leaf Beetle.

The first record of Cereal Leaf Beetle was established this year, as it was found in areas of Berkshire and Hampshire counties.

There were no finds of the Golden Nematode cysts in the many soil samples taken from potato growing fields in Western Massachusetts this year.

There was another first record find this year in identifying the Asparagus Aphid. This insect was found in an asparagus planting in Franklin County.

The newly found insect pests should not prove to be very damaging as the controls applied by the growers in each case will tend to either eradicate the pests, or keep them in control. We will however, continue our surveys in these areas to note the incidence of these pests.

VIII. PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES:

The trained personnel of the Division, upon inquiry by the general public, serve as a source of information for the identification and control of insects and plant diseases and the identification of plant specimens and matters relating to their cultural requirements.

Hundreds of calls by telephone, inquiries by mail and in person were received from the general public this year regarding numerous agricultural and related subjects.

Personnel participated in Radio & T.V. programs. Also we served on various Task Forces including Pesticide legislation, Reorganization and Food Commission.

IX. APIARY INSPECTION:

The annual Apiary Inspection report is included here as part of this report.

****

DIVISION OF POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NATHAN CHANDLER

COMMISSIONER

****

The Division of Poultry and Poultry Products is responsible for the supervision and enforcement of the Massachusetts Egg Laws under the following authority:

Chapter 369 - Acts of 1935 (Fresh Egg Law)
Chapter 266 - Acts of 1951 (Egg Sizing Law)
Chapter 393 - Acts of 1962 (The A.B.C. Law)
Chapter 337 - Acts of 1957 (An act relative to the control of disease in the purchase, sale and transportation of Live Poultry and hatching eggs)

STAFF OF DIVISION

Charles F. Shelnut, Director
Albert Wark, Poultry Inspector
James Sheehan, Poultry Inspector
Henry Midura, Poultry Inspector
Lawrence Bliss, Poultry Inspector
Harvey Smith, Poultry Inspector
Charles Pecce, Poultry Inspector
Marcia Weinman, Secretary to Director

By regulation under the Division of Animal Health, we supervise and inspect poultry entered in poultry shows and fairs for clinical symptoms of any infectious disease before the birds can be caged at the shows to prevent any outbreaks of disease.

POULTRY HEALTH PROGRAM

The division is continuing to inspect all poultry before the birds are entered in any show for clinical symptoms of disease. This effort is to prevent the spread of any disease among our poultry industry.

The Mycoplasma Gallisepticum vaccination program has been continued another year with our market egg producer flocks. This program has been most successful, preventing any outbreaks of M.G., in these flocks during the laying period.

The division has a working agreement with the U.S.D.A., working on the Egg Surveillance program checking our producers and packers of eggs to establish the disposal of their checks, cracks, leakers, and inedible eggs. Any eggs not edible cannot be used for human consumption must be denatured and disposed of. All cracks and small bloods must be marked as such and sent to processing plants to be broken out and inspected by U.S.D.A., egg plant inspectors before they can be separated or frozen for human consumption.

The Pullorum-typhoid testing program continues with our breeders showing negative results to pullorum. It has been suggested that only the primary breeding stock be tested 100% - the multiplier stock can be checked by testing only 25% of the flock and each year reducing this by 5% percentage points.

We have found that the reactors to pullorum are found in our bantam flocks. This past year there was only one flock of Standard Exhibition stock of 21 birds with only 3 positive reactors. This flock was retested after these 3 birds were disposed of and have shown only negative tests.

A summary of our Pullorum-typhoid and Mycoplasma Gallisepticum work is reported further on in this report.

COOPERATION, PROMOTION, EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The division cooperates with the Federal Animal Health officials in the control of poultry diseases wherever they may exist in the Commonwealth.

The division works very closely with the Extension Service in the development of poultry farming methods of management, housing, marketing, etc.

The cooperation of the Massachusetts Poultry Association and the division of poultry is closely knit and during the year many programs are developed to help promote eggs and educate the public as to the value of eggs in the every day diet. These programs are featured at the Burlington Mall, Eastern States Exposition, as well as occasional programs on T.V., and radio.

We continue to work with the N.E.C., (formerly Poultry and Egg National Board) on egg promotion programs.

The work of blood-testing poultry breeding flocks for Pullorum in cooperation with the National Poultry and Turkey Improvement Plans of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The division is working with the U.S.D.A., Market News Service in compiling information on egg inventories each Monday morning. These inventories from all over the country are compiled in Newark, New Jersey and printed in the egg report sent out every Tuesday and Friday.

MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM TESTING FOR YEAR

The following breeders have their flocks totally tested at the time of their pullorum test. They follow up by monitoring five percent (5%) of their flock every twenty-one (21) to thirty (30) days.

DeKalb-Warren, Inc.
Cobb Breeding Corp.
Harco Farms, Inc.
Arbor Acres, Inc.
Hardy Farms, Inc.
A.C. Lawton
Hubbard Farms, Inc.

There were no reactors during the past year. These breeder farms must be clean for Pullorum-typhoid and Mycoplasma Gallisepticum in order for certification for export of baby chicks and hatching eggs. The records of these tests are on file in our office at all times.

FAIRS (POULTRY SHOWS) INSPECTED

Middleboro
Brockton
Dudley Hill
Berkshire County
New England Poultry Show
Boston Poultry Show
Northeast Poultry Congress
Northampton 3 County
Barnstable County
Blandford
Topsfield
Whitman Bantam Show
Marshfield
Littleville
Westfield
Middlesex County 4-H
Cummington
Weymouth
Spencer
Franklin County
Rehoboth
Foxboro
Hampden County 4-H
Berkshire County

NPIP 15F FORMS APPROVED FOR EXPORT JUNE 30, 1973-JULY 1, 1974

	Countries	Breeders	Females	Males	Doz. Eggs
June	21	4	91,465	21,101	24,930
May	22	4	150,723	37,116	9,225
April	15	4	63,700	24,379	17,960
March	22	4	183,968	33,874	24,740
February	16	4	104,366	24,884	16,140
January	19	4	131,848	29,969	3,240
December	16	4	131,869	27,426	13,860
November	20	4	139,776	30,238	8,895
October	22	4	149,763	46,189	12,570
September	13	3	145,414	55,636	2,250
August	15	4	77,566	20,106	4,950
July	19	3	152,936	33,307	10,320
Totals	47	4	1,523,394	384,225	149,080

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS SHIPPED BY MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY BREEDERS TO THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF COUNTRIES:

Countries 47
Breeders 4
Female Chicks 1,523,394
Male Chicks 384,225 = 1,907,619
Doz. Hatching Eggs 149,080 x 12 = 1,788,960 units

BABY CHICKS & HATCHING EGGS SHIPPED TO THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES
by MASSACHUSETTS BREEDERS

Argentina
Austria
Belgium
Bermuda
Bolivia
Brazil
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China
Cypress
Colombia
Costa Rica
Crete
Denmark
Ecuador
England
France
Ghana
Germany
Greece
Holland
Hong Kong
India
Indonesia
Iran
Italy
Japan
Korea
Lebanon
Mexico
Nicuargua
Nigeria
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Singapore
Spain
Taiwan
Tanzania
Thailand
Turkey
Venezuela
Vietnam

FORTY SEVEN COUNTRIES

PULLORUM-TYPHOID BLOOD TESTING PROGRAM

Broiler Chick Breeders	54,288
Market Egg Chick Breeders	147,712
Turkey Breeders	1,463
Standard Exhibition Breeders	4,074
Bantam Breeders	3,920
Pheasants	881
Quail	451
Partridge	130
Guinea Hens	28
Doves	7
Ducks	91
Geese	15
Peacocks	10
Orientals	15
Grouse	3
Total	213,091

There was one flock of standard exhibition numbering 24 birds tested and the labaratory found 4 pullorum reactors. This flock was disposed of immediately. The owner started a new flock following a complete clean-up and disinfecting of the premises.

RETAIL INSPECTIONS OF EGGS FOR THE YEAR

Month	Stores Visited	Violations Fresh	Violations Size	Non Violations
July	251	2	1	499
August	320	6	0	634
September	298	1	0	595
October	466	7	0	925
November	322	8	2	634
December	274	8	2	538
January	253	2	0	504
February	154	0	0	308
March	161	2	0	320
April	174	1	0	347
May	289	9	2	567
June	240	3	1	476
Totals	3,202	49	8	6,347

STATE INSTITUTIONS EGG INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

Month	No. of Institutions	Cases of Eggs	No. of Inspections	Cases Rejected
July	13	320	27	30
August	15	520	36	15
September	12	335	27	0
October	13	311	22	0
November	13	413	36	0
December	13	270	22	0
January	13	270	23	0
February	10	204	15	0
March	8	156	15	0
April	10	140	13	0
May	8	157	16	0
June	12	299	22	9
Totals	140	3,395	274	54

NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY OF BREEDING FLOCK PARTICIPATION

SECTION A SUMMARY OF BLOOD TESTING WORK

The data reported below are for Meat Type Chickens

Disease Control Program	Flocks Tested			Flocks with Reactors				
	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flocks	No. Birds Tested	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flocks	No. Birds Tested	No. Reactors
Pullorum-Typhoid	3	45,783	45,783	N	O	N	E	0
M. Gallisepticum	3	45,783	27,468	N	O	N	E	0
S. Typhimurium	0	0	0	N	O	N	E	0

SECTION B FLOCK PARTICIPATION - BY CLASSES AND BREEDING STATUS

No. of Flocks and Birds by Breeding Status

Disease Control Class and Breeding Status	U.S. Approved		U.S. Certified		Breeding Not Under Official Supervision		Total	
	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds
U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid clean								
a - Primary Breeders	2	43,776					2	43,776
b - Multiplier Flocks	1	2,007					1	2,007
U.S. M. Gallisepticum clean								
a - Primary Breeders	2	43,776					2	43,776
b - Multiplier Flocks	1	2,007					1	2,007

NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY CONTINUED

SECTION A SUMMARY OF BLOOD TESTING WORK

The data reported below are for egg type chickens

Disease Control Program	Flocks Tested			Flocks with Reactors				
	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flocks	No. Birds Tested	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flocks	No. Birds Tested		No. Reactors
Pullorum-Typhoid	5	140,229	140,229	N	0	N	E	0
Mycoplasma Gallisepticum	5	140,229	84,132	N	0	N	E	0
S. Typhimurium	0	0	0	N	0	N	E	0

SECTION B FLOCK PARTICIPATION - BY CLASSES & BREEDING STATUS

No. of Flocks and Birds by Breeding Class

Disease Control Class and Breeding Status	U.S. Approved		U.S. Certified		Breeding Not Under Official Supervision		Total	
	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds
U.S. Pullorum Typhoid Clean								
a Primary Breeders	5	140,229					5	140,229
b Multiplier Flocks								
U.S. Gallisepticum clean								
a Primary Breeders	5	84,132					5	84,132
b Multiplier Flocks								

NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY CONTINUED

SECTION A SUMMARY OF BLOOD TESTING WORK

The data reported below are for Turkey Breeders

Disease Control Program	Flocks Tested			Flocks with Reactors			
	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flocks	No. Birds Tested	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flocks	No. Birds Tested	No. Reactors
Pullorum-Typhoid	3	1,445	1,445	N	O	N	E
S. Typhimurium	3	1,445	1,445	N	O	N	E

SECTION B FLOCK PARTICIPATION - BY CLASSES & BREEDING STATUS

No. of Flocks and Birds by Breeding Class

Disease Control Class and Breeding Status	U.S. Approved		U.S. Certified		Breeding Not Under Official Supervision		Total	
	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds
U.S. Pullorum Typhoid Clean								
a - Primary Breeders	3	1,445					3	1,445
b - Multiplier Flocks								
U.S. Typhimurium Controlled								
a - Primary Breeders	3	1,445					3,	1,445
b - Multiplier Flocks								

NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY OF BREEDING FLOCK PARTICIPATION

SECTION A SUMMARY OF BLOOD TESTING WORK

The data reported below are for flocks of Waterfowl, Exhibition Poultry & Game Birds

Disease Control Program	Flocks Tested			Flocks with Reactors			
	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flocks	No. Birds Tested	No. Flocks In	No. Birds in Flocks	No. Birds Tested	No. Reactors
Pullorum-Typhoid	292	19,114	19,114	1	21	21	3

SECTION B FLOCK PARTICIPATION - BY CLASSES & BREEDING STATUS

No. of Flocks and Birds by Breeding Class

Disease Control Class and Breeding Status	U.S. Approved		U.S. Certified		Breeding Not Under Official Supervision		Total	
	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds
U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean								
a-Primary Breeders	292	19,114			292	19,114	292	19,114

APIARY INSPECTION ANNUAL REPORT

This report is designed to cover apiary inspection during the fiscal year between July 1, 1973 and June 30, 1974; the active months of July, August, September, and October of 1973 and April, May, June of 1974 are covered exclusively. Apiary inspection was performed through the summer months in eleven counties by six part-time inspectors paid on a per diem basis. Three inspectors were retained from the previous year and two inspectors were hired (1973). All inspectors have a working knowledge of larval disease identification and its control.

The first two weeks of apiary inspection in July (1973), were impeded by rainy weather. Field bees were unable to collect adequate amounts of pollen and nectar to build up hive populations. Berkshire, Hampden, Hampshire, Essex, and Bristol Counties had been completed by the end of July. Many pollinators with apiaries located on cranberry bogs, requested verification of their insecticide losses so that they could collect indemnification payments from ASCS (Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service). Hive losses were classified as moderate, severe, or complete. Most colonies located on cranberry bogs equipped with sprinkler systems were not damaged to as great an extent as colonies situated on bogs without sprinkler systems. Parathion is applied in the evening and rinsed in the morning affording only moderate field bee losses. Bogs sprayed aerially and lacking sprinklers to rinse insecticide were the prime culprits related to bee kills. Sprinkler systems reduced bee losses when used to rinse insecticides in the early morning. Honey bee insecticide kills as a result of Parathion application were confined primarily to Plymouth and Barnstable Counties. Where Sevin was used to control corn ear worms near cranberry bogs, honeybee colonies were severely damaged. Bees collecting corn pollen were generally unaffected, but hive bees storing this poisoned pollen in the combs were devastated.

Most of the apiary inspection was completed by the end of August (1973), except for Middlesex, Norfolk, and Plymouth Counties. Scattered complaints of bee kills were reported during the control programs for fall web worms and mosquitoes. Great amounts of purple loosestrife and goldenrod nectar prevented the 1973 honey crop from being a complete failure as previously expected.

September (1973) also proved to be a good honey month, especially for goldenrod nectar secretion. This honey flow was drastically reduced in Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Bristol Counties by the application of Malathion used to control mosquitoes carrying Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus. Apiary inspection was primarily concerned with substantiating losses sustained by colonies in effected areas. ASCS paid indemnities for losses which were authenticated by apiary inspection. Honey bee kills ranged from moderate to severe. The spray program eliminated the field forces that were collecting goldenrod and aster nectar. Hive bees were forced to take on the duties of the dead field bees in order to collect pollen and nectar for winter storage. Speculatively, hives were forced to go into winter in a weakened condition, because the bees that were going to do the actual overwintering were weakened from nectar and pollen collection. Many physically and physiologically

weakened bees do not survive under stresses that winter produces. Young bees overwinter best because of their vigor; they are also able to do field work the following Spring for a longer period of time before their body organs wear out from field work stress.

Most colonies throughout the state entered winter with adequate supplies of honey and pollen. Where winter feeding was required, the colony had experienced a severe insecticide loss, was infested with disease, or had too much honey removed from it. The demand for honey has driven the wholesale prices from $.36 in 1972 to $.50 or slightly higher in 1973. Retail prices have risen from about $.75 in 1972 to approximately $.95 in 1973. Bay State honey varies in price according to what color and plant it comes from. Demand however has had the most profound effect on price.

In April (1974), application forms from potential apiary inspectors were reviewed for promising condidates to inspect Middlesex, Norfolk, and Plymouth Counties. Two inspectors were hired for the above-mentioned counties. The first inspector, a university student, and the second, a beekeeper with many apiaries, were both well versed in honey bee hive management. The five apiary inspectors from the previous year were rehired. Four pollinators' apiaries were inspected before the issuance of disease free certificates. Most of the colonies were free from larval disease problems at the time of inspection. These colonies had previously been medicated with sodiumsulfathiazole and terramycin mixed with powdered sugar or pollen supplement. Bee populations seemed to be adequate for pollination service, but this observation was made before several of the pollinators divided the colonies for increase. At this time of year, brood was stimulated by maple nectar and pollen. As usual, package bees were obtained from the South to replace winter losses.

The University of Minnesota's Department of Entomology conducted a survey concerning the prevalence of Nosema in the United States. In cooperation with the Division of Plant Pest Control, nine counties were randomly sampled for adult honey bees. Nosema apis spore counts were evaluated from each locality by the University of Minnesota. This study was conducted during April, May, and June (1974).

May (1974) was the month for movement of hives to local apple orchards and the blueberry fields in Maine. With fair weather conditions present, colonies stored surplus honey in both areas. Most colonies returned to Massachusetts and cranberry pollination in Plymouth County with very strong populations.

A new apiary inspector was hired for Norfolk and southern Middlesex Counties and demonstrated a sufficient knowledge of apiary management and disease identification and its control to do a very thorough job. Also during the month of May, about thirty colonies were examined for Sevin insecticide damage in Braintree. Sevin was applied to control inch and span worms.

June (1974) provided weather conditions superior for colony growth and honey storage. A new apiary inspector was started in Plymouth County. This territory had not been thoroughly covered for several years; hopefully this area will receive adequate apiary inspection this year.

With a slight redistribution of field assignments, and a better familiarity with their particular counties, the apiary inspectors seem to be better organized as illustrated by the additional territories they have covered as compared to last year. The collection of adult field bees for the Nosema was completed and the results of the study were being awaited from the University of Minnesota at the time this report was being written. Results from this study, will give some idea of how wide spread Nosema has infected adult honey bee populations in Massachusetts.

Alfred Carl
Chief Apiary Inspector

AC:dm

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE--APIARY INSPECTION

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

SEASON 1974

COUNTY	NO. COL. EXAMINED		NO. COL. OWNED		NO. COL. A.F.B.		NO. COL. E.F.B.		NO. COL. TREATED		NO. COL. DESTROYED	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Barnstable	291	428	291	428	21	17	0	0	17	17	4	0
Berkshire	191	175	191	175	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Bristol	765	1063	896	1063	6	0	11	6	13	6	4	0
Essex	448	1226	689	1340	15	261	0	98	6	359	9	0
Franklin	195	363	195	363	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Hampden	637	714	637	714	4	17	0	0	3	7	1	10
Hampshire	491	524	488	524	7	15	0	1	6	14	1	2
Middlesex	1500	1602	3136	2333	26	530	3	262	15	790	14	2
Norfolk	720	1558	968	1558	11	51	0	16	11	67	0	0
Plymouth	800	1485	1287	2204	0	11	2	12	2	23	0	0
Worcester	741	557	741	919	121	2	0	0	2	2	119	0
Suffolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	6779	9695	9519	11621	212	911	16	395	76	1286	152	20

No. Col. in Mass.

12,000

AFB 1973 2.2%

EFB 1973 0.2%

AFB 1974 [illegible]

EFB 1974 [illegible]

ANNUAL REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BONDING AND LICENSING OF MILK DEALERS AND POULTRY DEALERS

Nathan Chandler, Commissioner

July 1, 1973 - July 1, 1974

The following is a breakdown of the bond account by the different types of securities and compared with June 30, 1973:

	July 1, 1973	July 1, 1974
Bonds	$ 42,000.00	$ 32,000.00
Bank Books	151,705.00	38,105.00
Stock	98,500.00	32,200.00
Miceellaneous	0	0
Surety Bonds	287,500.00	460,200.00
Real Estate Mortgages	30,300.00	4,000.00
Life Insurance Policies	1,400.00	1,400.00
Total	$611,405.00	$567,905.00

FORECLOSURES

During the fiscal year there were no foreclosures on milk dealer bonds. Several complaints were filed against bonds but, means other than the legal foreclosure process were instituted to correct the situation.

GENERAL

During the fiscal year the method of payment for milk received from producer co-operatives has changed. The co-operative associations now handle a vast portion of the farm payroll.

BONDING AND LICENSING OF MILK DEALERS AND POULTRY DEALERS

Nathan Chandler, Commissioner

July 1, 1973 - July 1, 1974

POULTRY DEALERS

Sixteen poultry dealers were bonded and licensed during the fiscal year. Licenses were issued for twenty-four trucks. These dealers filed surety bonds in the amount of $61,000.00.

There were no foreclosure on bonds during the fiscal year and, no court actions instituted.

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1973 thru June 30, 1974

REGISTRATION OF MINK FARMS

Supervisor, Dennis J. Flynn

Chapter 128, Section 8B states that each mink ranch shall be listed with the Department of Agriculture on or before February the first of each year, and premises and breeding records may be inspected by the Commissioner of Agriculture or his agents at any reasonable time. The fee for such listing shall be three dollars annually for which fee a certificate shall be issued by the Department of Agriculture.

The decline in Mink Farms has leveled off at 23 the same as last year, with a slight increase in the number of mink being raised.

The influence of foreign markets has greatly affected the mink industry in this country and it will be some time before any recovery can be made by our own ranchers.

The market has been flooded with the more common or easily bred mink pelts which led to reduced prices on that particular type. Some of our ranchers have been able to maintain better quality breeding stock that produce premium type pelts which gives them a better market of limited competition and better prices.

The mink industry will still provide a means of turning fish by-products and other wastes into usable goods. It will also provide jobs and business opportunity on both a full and part-time basis.

Massachusetts Mink Breeders have long been leaders in developing superior strains of domestic mink. The market is still strong for such pelts and with good management our ranchers should be able to continue receiving premium prices.

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1973 - JUNE 30, 1974

MASSACHUSETTS STANDARDBRED AGRICULTURAL

FAIR AND BREEDING FUND PROGRAM

SUPERVISOR: DENNIS J. FLYNN

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NATHAN CHANDLER

COMMISSIONER

MASSACHUSETTS STANDARDBRED AGRICULTURAL
FAIR AND BREEDING FUND PROGRAM 1973-1974

STANDARDBRED COMMITTEE		Term Expires	
Mr. Robert Tapply	Lunenburg	1978	
Dr. Francis McGee	Marlboro	1977	
Mr. George Zgrodnik	Hatfield	1976	
Mr. Vernon Bodurtha	Westfield	1975	Secretary
Mr. William McAlister	Foxboro	1974	Chairman

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

The Standardbred Advisory Committee, which was established by law to aid the Commissioner, met three times throughout the year. There was much discussion at these meetings in regard to what we have accomplished and what steps could be taken to improve our program.

The Committee, because of their widespread locale, have been very helpful in communications with horsemen throughout the Commonwealth.

REGISTRATION

We had 98 new entries to the Standardbred Racing Program, which brought the list of eligibles up to 122 horses.

We also had excellent returns from stallion owners with a total of 36 stallions registered, an increase of more than 65% over last year.

PURSES AND AWARDS

The 1973 Fair Racing Program was conducted at six different Fairs. In addition to the Spencer, Foxboro and Franklin County Fairs, we had racing events at Groton, Weymouth and Berkshire.

A total of $33,600 was paid out as purses and $10,256 for expenses to the Fair Associations to cover their cost in conducting the Stakes Races. Each Fair was allowed $5600 for Purses and up to $2000 to hire officials and other expenses that were incurred.

The Department also made additional awards to all the horses that participated in the racing in order to further encourage the development of the stakes program. These awards were in the form of horse blankets with the inscription "MASS SIRE STAKES - 1973"

The department made additional awards to the owners of the Stallions whose offspring were leaders in the Stakes Racing Program. The awards were based on the total earnings and were made in the amounts of $500, $300 and $200.

BREEDERS AWARD PROGRAM

The Governor signed into law a bill that would further promote the breeding of Standardbred horses by offering an award to the breeders of winning horses at pari-mutuel events within the Commonwealth. This legislation to take effect some time in late 1974.

SUMMARY

The Standardbred Program is rapidly reaching the Harness Horse Breeders and owners of Massachusetts as a means of exhibiting their young stock along with developing future Racing Horses for Pari-mutuel Events.

The Standardbred Fair and Breeding Fund has been well received by horsemen throughout the Commonwealth and should grow at a steady rate to meet the demand for replacements in the Harness Horse Industry.

REPORT OF THE THOROUGHBRED BREEDING PROGRAM FOR THE FISCAL YEAR JULY 1, 1973 TO JUNE 30, 1974, INCLUSIVE

In 1973 there were four fairs held in the Commonwealth with pari-mutuel Thoroughbred Flat Racing.

Marshfield Fair

August 18 - 25 Inclusive

Number of times Massachusetts bred horses went to the post - 18

Number of horses placed in monies - 1

Combined award monies paid Massachusetts breeders - $26.00

Total revenue State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing - $73,855.42

Northampton 3 County Fair

September 3 - 8 Inclusive

Number of times Massachusetts bred horses went to the post - 12

Number of horses placed in monies - 3

Combined award monies paid Massachusetts breeders - $91.30

Total revenue State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing - $291,744.43

Great Barrington Fair

September 10 - 15 Inclusive

Number of times Massachusetts bred horses went to the post - 14

Number of horses placed in monies - 1

Combined award monies paid Massachusetts breeders - $29.00

Total revenue State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing - $481,495.62

Berkshire County Fair

October 12 - 22 Inclusive

Number of time Massachusetts bred horses went to the post - 36

Number of horses placed in monies - 14

Combined award monies paid Massachusetts breeders - $388.80

Total revenue State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing - $255,764.62

1973 Suffolk Downs Summer Meet - 8 Days - July 1-8

Number of times Massachusetts bred horses went to the post - 19

Number of times horses placed in monies - 7

Combined award monies paid Massachusetts breeders - $1,024.80

Total revenue State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing - State's breakage included $405,653.99

1973 Suffolk Downs Fall and Winter Meet - 56 Days - September 23 - December 9.

Number of times Massachusetts bred horses went to the post - 281

Number of times horses placed in monies - 85

Combined award monies paid Massachusetts breeders - $16,180.80

Total revenue State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing -

	$3,439,511.76
State's breakage	150,936.91
	$3,590,448.67

1974 Suffolk Downs Winter and Spring Meet - 104 Days - January 19 - June 30.

Number of times Massachusetts bred hroses went to the post - 463

Number of times horses placed in monies - 176

Combined award monies paid Massachusetts breeders - $32,195

Total revenue State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing -

	$6,967,122.15
	328,232.97
State's breakage	$7,295,355.12

*MASS. FAIRS

*Grand total - Massachusetts bred horses went to the post - 80

*Grand total - Massachusetts bred horses placed in monies - 19

*Grand total monies paid in incentive awards to Massachusetts Thoroughbred Breeders at the fairs - $535.10

*Combined monies State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing at the fairs - $1,102,860.09

Combined monies State received from Thoroughbred Horse Racing at Suffolk Downs - $11,291,456.78

	$12,394,316.97
Paid to Massachusetts Thoroughbred Breeders	50,000.00
Grand total State's take - from Thoroughbred Racing	$12,344,316.97

MASSACHUSETTS THOROUGHBRED BREEDING INCENTIVE PROGRAM

In 1969 the Massachusetts legislature with considerable foresight deemed it good business to adopt legislation establishing the Massachusetts Thoroughbred Horse Breeding Program. This program encourages and protects the growth of an industry that brings employment and taxes into the Commonwealth. Everybody talks about the race tracks, but the tracks are only a minor part of the racing industry. When you look at the real estate taxes that are paid on horse farms, the number of people that are employed by the thoroughbred breeding industry around the farms - the trainers, exercise boys, grooms, blacksmiths and carpenters to name a few, and other costs such as hay, grain, feed, equipment, veterinary services, vanning, building and repairing, insurance on stables, broodmares, barns and foaling barns, you can begin to comprehend the extent of the industry. Yet this does not include the millions spent on breeding stock.

MORE HORSES NEEDED

In 1975 Suffolk Downs will be applying for 200 days of racing. That means it will be locking heads with Rockingham Race Track in New Hampshire, along with Lincoln Downs and Narragansett in Rhode Island and with a new race track in Connecticut, all will be looking for more racing dates. Where will the horses come from? It's not like buying cars. From the time a mare is bred and foals it takes a procedure of three years to get to the races, if it makes it even then.

In most every state where horse racing is held with pari-mutuel wagering, there is an incentive program to encourage the breeding of thoroughbred horses. The Massachusetts Thoroughbred Breeding Incentive Program will eventually, if properly financed, remedy the horse shortage situation as well as boost the economy of this state. This a business that has to be protected and encouraged. The Agricultural Purposes Fund which finances this program receives its monies from the fairs where pari-mutuel wagering is held. It pays premiums for agricultural youth exhibits at the state's one hundred and thirty-three agricultural fairs. It also provides funding for several other agricultural programs. We are encouraging more people to participate in the Massachusetts Thoroughbred Breeding Program, which helps to defray some of the expenses incurred by them as breeders, and at the same time we are enabling them to purchase and maintain better mares, and to be more selective in the use of stallions. It's generally conceded by thoroughbred breeders that "Class begets class!"

In the final analysis, better horses means better racing, and better racing means more revenue to the Commonwealth, so let's protect it!

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNSEL

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1974

In accordance with the provisions of Section 33 of Chapter 30 of the General Laws as amended, recommendations for legislation were submitted to the Secretary of State together with a draft of the bills embodying the legislation recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. AN ACT RELATIVE TO REIMBURSEMENT TO INSPECTORS OF ANIMALS.

Section 17 of Chapter 129 of the General Laws calls for a reimbursement by the Commonwealth of one-half the compensation paid by any town to its animal inspector. This reimbursement is only available to towns having a valuation of less than two and one-half million dollars. We are recommending that this provision be deleted for the following reasons:-

1. The reimbursement to towns for this purpose appears to have no affect on the town-state program of animal inspection.

2. The number of towns eligible to receive this aid is declining. There were 122 in 1962. This number was nearly halved by 1973, with 67 still on the list. Seven of these eligible towns did not bother to file a claim in 1973. If the equalized valuations of cities and towns as developed by the Department of Corporations and Taxation were used as a basis for

distribution, only six towns would receive money.

3. The reimbursements are very small. All but three are in the range of $5.00 to $50.00. The cost of paper work involved in distributing this aid would seem to greatly outweigh the value to the animal inspection program.

2. AN ACT REGULATING PULLING CONTESTS AT AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Because of incidents that have occurred in recent years, it is evident that in some instances drugs have been administered to animals prior to participation in pulling contests at agricultural fairs. Recently, in a neighboring state, during the course of a pulling contest, a team of horses while awaiting their turn crashed through a fence and injured several spectators.

The use of drugs is cruel to the animals, is unfair to competitors who do not use drugs, and is dangerous to the public.

Chapter 503 of the Acts of 1973, "An Act exempting veterinarians from civil liability as a result of rendering certain emergency care to domestic animals", was the first Act signed by the Governor in fiscal year 1974 effecting Agriculture. This legislation is similar to prior legislation exempting medical doctors from liability.

Chapter 583 is "An Act establishing the Central Massachusetts Mosquito Control Project." It set up a district consisting of Western Middlesex and Eastern

Worcester counties.

Chapter 606 is "An Act establishing the Suffolk County Mosquito Control Project." This district consists of Boston and Chelsea. Revere and Winthrop, which are also in Suffolk County, have been members of the Essex County Project for a number of years.

Chapter 607 is "An Act further regulating the sale of commercial fertilizers, soil conditioners and agricultural liming material." This legislation updated the fertilizer laws and transferred them from Chapter 94 to Chapter 128 of the General Laws. This was a departmental recommendation submitted to the Secretary of State in November of 1972.

Chapter 846 is "An Act further promoting the breeding of thoroughbred horses." This was a corrective change which increased the amount of prize money to stud owners. This was also a departmental recommendation submitted to the Secretary of State in November of 1972.

Chapter 854 is "An Act limiting reimbursement by the Commonwealth for cattle destroyed because they have been exposed to tuberculosis."

Chapter 882 is "An Act limiting reimbursement by the Commonwealth for hogs destroyed because they have been exposed to cholera."

The Previous two bills were amendments to the law providing that the Commonwealth would only pay the difference between the federal government's reimbursement and the value of the animals.

Chapter 610 is "An Act relating to the licensing authority of the pesticide board." This was an amendment to the law requiring that exterminators should be licensed.

Chapter 1000 is "An Act further promoting the breeding of standardbred horses in the Commonwealth." This legislation set up a program for the awarding of prizes to standardbred horses running at pari-mutuel races. It is similar to the program set up in 1969 for thoroughbred horses.

Chapter 1066 is "An Act authorizing the Department of Agriculture to allot funds to certain fairs." This legislation was an amendment to the law so that racing fairs would come under the provisions of the rehabilitation program.

Chapter 1118 is "An Act providing for the assessment of agricultural or horticultural land at a value based upon its agricultural or horticultural use." This legislation was most important to agriculture. It makes it possible for farmers to stay in business. It was the result of many years of work in the department and in the agricultural industry, and it had the overwhelming indorsement of the voters.

There were three resolves effecting agriculture which were approved in fiscal year 74 (calendar '73.)

Chapter 80 is "A Resolve increasing the scope of the special commission established to make an investigation and study relative to the feasibility of establishing a school of veterinary medicine within the University of Massachusetts."

Chapter 111 is "A Resolve directing the Water Resource Commission to conduct an investigation and study of the physical relationships between ground and surface water, and the interrelated effects of mans activities on ground and surface waters of the Commonwealth."

Chapter 141 is "A Resolve providing for an investigation and study by a special commission relative to the feasibility of recodifying the law pertaining to the control of dogs and cats and other matters relative thereto."

The first bill to be enacted in the second six months of fiscal year 1974 was "An Act prohibiting the administering of drugs to horses participating in contests at agricultural fairs." This was the second of two recommendations submitted by the department to the Secretary of State in November of 1973, and is now Chapter 204 of the Acts of 1974.

Chapter 220 is "An Act increasing the amount of money that may be expended by the county commissioners of Franklin County for the purpose of promoting the recreational, agricultural and industrial advantages of said county."

Chapter 221 is "An Act increasing the amount of money that may be expended by the county commissioners of Hampshire County for the purpose of promoting the recreational, agricultural and industrial advantages of said county."

Chapter 257 is "An Act clarifying the requirements for filing evironmental impact reports."

Chapter 297 is "An Act further regulating the non-fat milk solids in fortified skimmed milk."

Chapters 306, 307, 308, and 310 were "Acts relative to the appointment of mosquito control commissioners in the counties of Plymouth, Norfolk, Essex, and Bristol." These acts provide that starting on December 1, one commissioner will have a one year term, one will have a two year term, one will have a three year term, one will have a four year term and one will have a five year term. Upon the expiration of their terms, a commissioner will be appointed for five years.

Chapters 309 and 311 were "Acts relative to the appointment of mosquito control commissioners in Cape Cod and Berkshire Counties." The commissioners on December 1, will start with one, two, and three year terms and upon their expiration a commissioner will be appointed for three years.

Chapter 349 is "An Act relative to the determination of mosquito breeding areas as public nuisances. This act amends Section 5B of Chapter 252 of the General Law and takes all authority away from county commissioners. County commissioners have never exercised authority under this section of the law.

Chapter 404 is "An Act regulating the labeling and sale of honey."

1974 ANNUAL REPORT STATE RECLAMATION BOARD

The State Reclamation Board, charged with overseeing the various organized mosquito control and greenhead fly control districts within the Commonwealth, along with also giving guidance to those communities outside organized districts that have a token type mosquito program, has had a relatively active year.

With the formation of two new mosquito control districts, namely, the Central Massachusetts Mosquito Control District and the Suffolk County Mosquito Control District, it brings the total number of control districts to ten.

Five mosquito control commissioners were named for each of the new districts. They were as follows:

Central Massachusetts Mosquito Control District

1. Philip M. Sowa
   84 Central Street, Hudson, Massachusetts
   resigned 2/1/74
   replaced by:
2. Ray B. Davis
   21 Woodlin Road, Southboro, Massachusetts
3. Florian Menninger, Jr.
   12 Armstrong Drive, Westboro, Massachusetts
4. Rev. Richard Armstrong
   Brown Road, Harvard, Massachusetts
5. Noel R. Bouvier
   543 Bigilow Street, Marlboro, Massachusetts
6. Frank S. Perrin
   7 Robin Hill Road, Holliston, Massachusetts

Suffolk County Mosquito Control District

1. Francis Gens
   29 Rockwood Street, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts
2. Thomas P. Casey
   774 Columbia Road, Dorchester, Massachusetts
3. John Lamie
   46 Bailey Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts
4. Mary Ann Martinez
   184 Faywood Avenue, East Boston, Massachusetts
5. Lorraine Sullivan
   65 Clare Avenue, Roslindale, Massachusetts

Other commission changes were as follows:

Bristol County Mosquito Control

Howard Mandell
East Freetown, Massachusetts
deseased
replaced by:

Channing W. Hayward
49 New Boston Road, Fairhaven, Massachusetts

Norfolk County Mosquito Control

F. R. Morrissetts
Milton, Massachusetts
resigned
replaced by:

Joseph D. Welsh
2 Mill Street, Foxboro, Massachusetts

East Middlesex Mosquito Control

Justin E. Comeau
Arlington, Massachusetts
resigned
appointed:

Richard B. Betts
Belmont, Massachusetts

James J. Healey, D.M.D.
Sudbury, Massachusetts
resigned

Cape Cod Mosquito Control

Harry A. Jenkins
Osterville, Massachusetts
deseased
replaced by:

Chester E. Cross, Ph.D.
Sandwich, Massachusetts

There has also been activity and a bill filed to form the Hampden County Mosquito Control District. Strong interest has been indicated toward a mosquito district in the Hampshire County area.

In most of the mosquito districts there has been a gradual change in the adult mosquito control program to the ultra-low-volume concept. However, more emphasis is being placed toward a source reduction type program in order to minimize the amounts of chemicals needed to control the adult mosquito. The greenhead fly programs have been relatively stabilized with a trapping program for the past three years.

During the latter part of August and the early part of September of 1973, a rather large epizootic of Eastern Encephalitis occurred. At that time the State Department of

Public Health undertook a very extensive aerial spray program covering well over a million acres in the eastern part of the state. There was little if any input requested from the various mosquito control districts. It is the expressed desire and hope of the mosquito control districts that if such an occurrence happens in the future closer and better communications should be attained between the State Department of Public Health and the various mosquito control districts to better coordinate the spray activities of such an extensive program. Other legislation affecting the mosquito control districts were:

1. A bill affecting the terms of office of the commissions in six of the mosquito districts was passed.

2. Section 5B of Chapter 252 of the General Laws was amended.

A complete review of these legislative changes is to be found in the legislative report of the Department of Agriculture.

During the latter part of the summer of 1973 what was considered to be a rather serious situation concerning encephalitis developed from the Connecticut River Valley eastward throughout the state. Collection data was necessary to determine what species of mosquitoes were involved in this epizootic. Teams were set up throughout the state. One section for which a representative of the Board was responsible was basically around the game farm at Wilbraham. Unfortunately, because of an aerial application of malathion, the results from the trapping in this particular area were poor. Following this several killing frosts totally wiped out the mosquito population.

An outbreak of this magnitude had not been felt in Massachusetts for many years. Because of the many problems brought about by the extensive spray program, a meeting was held through the Department of Public Health. All who were involved in the encephalitis program were invited in order that as much input might be obtained. The final outcome of the meeting was that the Department of Public Health would determine the presence of the virus in the environment and that those who are in the control end would do and establish the control mechanics. As was mentioned in the first part of this report, this was the expressed desire of the mosquito control superintendents.

Due to this rather extensive epizootic many inquiries came in the Reclamation Board office from many communities in the Commonwealth which were not in organized mosquito control districts and many meetings were held concerning the possible establishment of districts. These meetings were held with city and town administrative groups and the various state representatives from these areas to try to answer questions concerning funding, control procedures, etc. From these meetings came about a bill to establish the Hampden County Mosquito Control District. A representative of the Board was also invited to attend several public hearings by communities not in organized mosquito control that wished to have some sort of a mosquito program for the 1974 season.

Another project which was started in January through the desires of the various mosquito control districts was the building of an exhibit which could be used at meetings, conventions, etc. It was thought that an exhibit of this nature would bring the various aspects of mosquito control closer to the general public.

Also attended were the monthly and any special meetings called by the State Pesticide Board of which the State Reclamation Board is a member.

The Northeastern Mosquito Control Association held its 19th Annual Meeting at the Sheraton Tara Hotel in Framingham, Massachusetts on October 29, 30, and 31. This site was chosen because of the close proximity to the new mosquito district located in central Massachusetts which was recently signed into law. This gave individuals who were interested in mosquito control methods from this new area an opportunity to attend the various sessions of the meeting.

State Library of Massachusetts
State House, Boston

massachusetts
DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

Frederic Winthrop, Jr., *Commissioner*
100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Ma. 02202

Massachusetts grown... and fresher!

MR
630.8
M41r
1975/76
c.1

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with the provisions of Chapter 128 of the General Laws, I am filing herewith the report of the Department of Food and Agriculture for the period from July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederic Winthrop, Jr.
Commissioner

DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

Board of Food & Agriculture	County	Term Expires
Lloyd Hathaway, North Abington	Plymouth	July 8, 1976 (holdover)
Peter A. D'Arrigo, Lexington	Middlesex	July 8, 1977
Clive H. Olson, Taunton	Bristol	July 8, 1978
Arless A. Spielman, Amherst	Hampshire	July 8, 1979
Shirley Cross, East Sandwich	Barnstable	July 8, 1980
Harley Phelps, Jr., Lanesboro	Berkshire	July 8, 1981
Charles S. Bean, Westwood	Norfolk	July 8, 1982

Commissioner of Food and Agriculture
Frederic Winthrop, Jr., Ipswich

Assistant Commissioner of Food and Agriculture
Myron A. Maiewski, Whately

Divisions	Directors
Animal Health	Walter F. Lewis, Chelmsford
Agricultural Land Use	Susan Redlich, Cambridge
Dairying and Animal Husbandry	J. Peter Griffin, Boston
Fairs	Dennis J. Flynn, Grafton
Markets	John J. Fitzgerald, Fall River
Plant Pest Control	Peter C. Kuzmiski, Randolph
Poultry & Poultry Products	James Sheehan, Brockton

Staff Offices	
Apiary Inspection	
Chief Apiary Inspector	Alfred R. Carl, Jr., Holyoke
Bonding & Licensing of Milk Dealers & Poultry Dealers Inspection Mink Farms	
Senior Bonding Investigator	James T. Walsh, Boston
Standardbred Agricultural Fair and Breeding Fund Committee	
Thoroughbred Breeding Program	
Supervisor	Thomas F. Moran, West Roxbury

State Reclamation Board

Chairman -- Vacant
Harold D. Rose, Department of Environmental Quality Engineering
John J. McColgan, Counsel, Department of Food and Agriculture
Charles J. Cannon, Yarmouth, Secretary of Board

PUBLICATION: #9816 - 103 - 50 - 6 - 77 - C.R.

- APPROVED by Alfred C. Holland, State Purchasing Agent

FOREWORD

Chapter 654 of the Acts of 1974 established a Division of Agricultural Land Use within the Department of Food and Agriculture. Susan Redlich was appointed Director of this Division on March 3, 1977.

Dennis Flynn was appointed Director of Fairs on December 1, 1976, replacing E. Gerry Mansfield who retired.

Charles S. Bean of Westwood was appointed to the Board of Food and Agriculture on September 26, 1975, succeeding Paul N. Fawcett, whose term had expired.

James Sheehan was appointed Supervisor-Inspector of the Division of Poultry and Poultry Products on June 28, 1976.

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1975 - JUNE 30, 1976

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

WALTER F. LEWIS

DIRECTOR

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

FREDERIC WINTHROP JR.

COMMISSIONER

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976

To the Commissioner of Agriculture:

In accordance with Section 38, Section 129, General Laws, Acts of 1932, I herewith submit the report of the Division of Animal Health for the fiscal year, July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976 inclusive.

We are continuing the program of T.B. testing cattle once in three (3) years. The shortage of veterinarians on our staff and the demand on our staff and the demand on existing people to handle other disease problems reduced the amount of testing by this group by 41%. The number tested by O3 (per diem) veterinarians remained the same as in 1975. The number tested by federal veterinarians was of no significance. The total number of tests were 29,646, down from 44,974 in 1975. This is a drop of 44% over 1975.

The reduction in testing done in 1976 should be considered a serious situation. It means that we are falling behind in our program to meet our program objective of testing all bovines in the Commonwealth once every three years.

Fortunately only one T.B. reactor was discovered in 1976. The various safeguards against importation of T.B. infection and inspection of carcasses at slaughter for T.B. lesions are being maintained.

Special efforts should be made in 1977 to bring our testing programs up to the standard of once in three years.

No Encephalomyelitis was reported in horses this year. It would appear that the volume of voluntary vaccination by horse owners has been well maintained. No official study of this has been made. Surveillance of the mosquito population by the State Board of Health indicated the presence of Encephalomyelitis virus during the summer season. There were no cases of Encephalomyelitis in humans reported in 1976.

The discovery of Hog Cholera infection in the Commonwealth in February 1976 was the most serious animal disease disaster of the year. This followed soon after the discovery in New Jersey and Rhode Island. The most important aspect of this uncovering is the conviction, generally held by persons close to the effort to control the disease, that the use of Hog Cholera Vaccine was the cause of the infection. It is the opinion of the writer that Hog Cholera Vaccine was stockpiled at the time the manufacture and interstate transportation of the vaccine was made illegal by the Federal Government. It also appears very likely that illegal imports were made from Mexico.

The main thrust of the Hog Cholera eradication effort was carried on by a Federal Task Force that was first headquartered in Rhode Island and later at Waltham, Massachusetts. The end of the year found us with no recent discovery of virus. However, there were many herds in the Commonwealth carrying high titers for Cholera that called for continued surveillance and eradication. There was no great assurance that more virus would not be found or that no more vaccine would be used.

The eradication of Brucellosis in hogs was pursued with vigor during this year. Much testing was performed in conjunction with blood drawing for Hog Cholera studies.

Massachusetts continues to maintain its Certified Brucellosis Free status according to Federal Regulations. Infection broke out in one medium sized herd during the year. It appeared at years end that a test and slaughter program was to be an effective eradication effort.

The increase in incidence of Brucellosis in bovines in many parts of the country give us reason to improve our present surveillances and consider a new one, namely retesting of all imports. Hopefully this program will be implemented in 1977.

Activity on the enforcement of the Law Prohibiting the Administration of Drugs to Horses Participating in Contests at Agricultural Fairs was not initiated this year because of lack of funds for testing. If sufficient interest can be generated, a program will be developed within the activity to finance testing.

The program to control and eradicate Equine Infectious Anemia made important progress during 1976. The number of horses tested increased from 20,288 in 1975 with 147 reactors found to 21,976 in 1976 with only 69 reactors discovered. The halving of the percentage of reactors appears to be following the trend of the first two years. It also follows the trend of other states where substantial testing is being carried on.

The programs to license stables and horseback riding instructors continues to grow. The standards of these services offered to the public is being improved.

There continues to be iniquities in the licensing fees particularly in respect to the stable licensing fee of $50.00. This is definitely a burden for the small operator. An extension of the coverage to include boarding stables and some gradation of the fee according to size would appear to be an important objective.

The supply of large animal veterinarians continues to be short. The number available for employment by the Division of Animal Health is even smaller. Our salary scale should be raised to make employment of a full roster possible.

During the fiscal year the usual number of miscellaneous diseases were reported.

The Division still enjoys excellent co-operation and help from the Animal and Plant Health Service Division of the USDA located in Waltham. We continue to work closely with the College of Food and Natural Resources of the University of Massachusetts.

Following is information and statistics in detail covering the various activities of the Division.

Respectfully submitted,

Walter F. Lewis

Walter F. Lewis
Director

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

There were six hundred and ninety-three (693) tuberculin herd tests, twenty-nine thousand six hundred and forty-six (29,646) animal tests applied to which ninety-three (93) head were declared Deviates. Upon comparative cervical retest, several remained Suspects and one was reported as a Reactor. The previous fiscal year there were one thousand and sixteen (1,016) tuberculin herd tests and forty-four thousand nine hundred and seventy-four (44,974) animal tests applied to which ninety-seven (97) head were declared Reactors.

One hundred and ninety-three (193) herds containing two thousand seven hundred and thirty-three (2,733) head of cattle included in the census report of June 30, 1975 were disposed of by the owners prior to the census period ending June 30, 1976.

Eighty-nine (89) herds containing one thousand two hundred and ninety-eight (1,298) head of cattle to which testing has not previousl been conducted are included in the census report of the period ending June 30, 1976.

Tuberculin tests are conducted by State and Federal accredited veterinarians under a State and Federal Cooperative Plan for the establishment of tuberculosis-free herds and the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

Following is a summary of the tuberculin tests as made by veterinarians for the twelve month period of this report:

	HERDS	HEAD	REACTORS
Veterinarians paid by the State on a salary basis	367	16,228	
Veterinarians paid by the State as Program Agents	324	13,239	1
Veterinarians paid by the Federal Government on a salary basis	2	179	
	693	29,646	1

No indemnity was paid for Reactors during the fiscal year.

COUNTY CENSUS

AS OF

JUNE 30, 1976

COUNTY	HERDS	HEAD	100 or More Head HERDS	100 or More Head HEAD
Barnstable	6	103	-	-
Berkshire	340	14,149	38	6,084
Bristol	263	10,576	22	4,089
Dukes	18	198		
Essex	136	3,882	7	1,428
Franklin	409	13,964	23	4,470
Hampden	209	5,692	10	1,251
Hampshire	363	11,827	27	4,371
Middlesex	195	5,359	13	2,056
Norfolk	76	1,968	2	302
Nantucket	1	36		
Plymouth	162	6,151	13	3,844
Worcester	652	22,596	40	6,501
TOTALS	2,830	96,501	195	34,396

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF NEAT CATTLE, HORSES, SWINE, SHEEP AND GOATS

In accordance with Section 10, Chapter 129 of the General Laws the annual inspection of neat cattle, horses, swine, sheep and goats and of the premises where kept was completed.

Reports received from the cities and towns showed that inspection indicated the following information:

COUNTY	HERDS	NEAT CATTLE	HORSES AND PONIES	SWINE HERDS	SWINE HEADS	SHEEP	GOATS
Barnstable	26	125	921	29	73	127	9
Berkshire	454	15,270	1,789	103	494	561	15
Bristol	465	10,721	2,166	115	6,817	438	29
Dukes	23	334	229	25	97	562	7
Essex	195	4,594	3,292	65	4,130	424	22
Franklin	608	15,648	1,515	122	802	340	19
Hampden	324	6,179	1,404	47	788	560	7
Hampshire	402	10,501	1,602	104	2,016	1,104	20
Middlesex	282	5,212	4,501	327	7,109	773	28
Nantucket	1	0	82	1	1	28	2
Norfolk	111	2,008	1,824	56	2,168	453	17
Plymouth	291	7,428	2,313	104	3,688	643	27
Suffolk	1	2	74	1	2	20	2
Worcester	944	22,365	4,257	222	12,262	1,196	36
TOTALS	4,127	100,387	25,969	1,321	40,447	7,229	2,42

Of the total number of cattle inspected, seventy thousand five hund sixty-eight (70,568) were grade dairy cows, heifers and calves; fifteen thousand seventy-six (15,076) were purebred dairy cows, heifers and calves. There were also three hundred nine (309) purebred bulls listed.

Also there were many miscellaneous animals such as buffalo, chicken deer, donkeys, mules, oxen, raccoons, mink, etc.

PRIVATE CALFHOOD VACCINATIONS

(OWNER'S EXPENSE)

MONTH		HERDS	HEAD
July	1975	14	88
August		49	336
September		20	97
October		6	33
November		43	229
December		21	150
January	1976	40	329
February		39	240
March		26	144
April		33	185
May		25	112
June		11	41
TOTAL		327	1,984

BRUCELLOSIS

The Brucellosis program has been carried on in accordance with Chapter 129, General Laws as amended by Chapter 527, Acts of 1956.

During the fiscal year 1976 reimbursement to owners was made for eight cattle reactors (all grades) amounting to two hundred dollars ($200.00).

Listed on the following page is a tabulation of the results of laboratory examination of the blood samples from cattle under this program; also from goats and swine.

BRUCELLOSIS

7/1/75 - 6/30/76

	Negative	Reactors	Suspicious	*Others	Totals
Cattle	8,638	19	113	149	8,919
Goats	524	0	2	4	530
Swine	9,371	850	0	10	10,231
Horses	3	1	1	0	5
Gnu	2	0	0	0	2
Kudu	2	0	0	0	2
TOTALS	18,540	870	116	163	19,689

*Containers broken, insufficient amount of serum, hemolyzed.

Validated Herds: SWINE

Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds	15
Swine in Validated Brucellosis-Free Herds	363

MILK RING TESTS

Negative	Suspicious	TOTAL
2,028	12	2,040

GOATS

7/1/75 - 6/30/76

This Division arranges for the tuberculin testing and blood testing of goats provided the owner signs an agreement to the effect that any goats declared as reactors to either test would be immediately disposed of for slaughter with no compensation allowed by the Commonwealth.

Under the new T. B. testing program, goats will be tested on the same basis as cattle, every three years.

RABIES

Under the Massachusetts Department of Public Health regulations Chapter 111, General Laws as amended by Chapter 265, Acts of 1938, Sections 6 and 7 "Dog Bite" is declared a disease dangerous to public health.

Chapter 129, Section 21 of the General Laws, was amended under Chapter 29, Acts of 1963 to read: "All dogs known to have bitten persons shall be quarantined for a period of ten (10) days for observation, at the end of which period, if no symptoms of rabies have developed, said animals may be released from quarantine on order of the Director."

Investigation of reported injuries inflicted to persons by biting dogs and the quarantining of such dogs is one of the duties of the Inspector of Animals.

One thousand ninety-seven (1,097) persons were bitten by stray animals. The brains of six hundred and fifty (650) animals were sent to Wassermann Laboratory for examination. Of that number four hundred and thirty (430) were reported to have bitten five hundred and three (503) persons.

The following tabulation is a record of bites inflicted by dogs and other animals.

RABIES

Bite Cases

	Released Quarantined Animals	Destroyed No Examination	Heads to Laboratory NEGATIVE	Heads to Laboratory POSITIVE	Heads to Laboratory UNSATIS-FACTORY
1975					
July	1,504	3	79	1	16
August	1,056	2	63	2	21
September	1,097	1	43	1	4
October	809	1	41	1	2
November	695	1	28	0	4
December	695	1	35	0	0
1976					
January	496	1	33	0	0
February	485	1	35	0	3
March	749	1	41	0	2
April	827	11	43	1	2
May	963	4	51	3	6
June	1,504	4	76	1	12
Totals	10,880	31	568	10	72

RABIES
Bite Cases --- Fiscal Year 1976

	Released Quarantined Animals	Destroyed No Examination	Heads to Laboratory NEGATIVE	Heads to Laboratory POSITIVE	Heads to Laborato UNSATIS-FACTORY
Baboon	0	0	1	0	0
Bats	0	0	81	10	34
Cats	353	4	105	0	2
Chipmunks	0	0	15	0	1
Dogs	10,310	23	161	0	9
Donkey	1	0	0	0	0
Flying Squirrel	0	0	2	0	0
Foxes	1	0	4	0	0
Gerbils	51	0	19	0	3
Guinea Pigs	12	2	3	0	0
Hamsters	56	0	24	0	2
Horses	10	0	1	0	0
Kittens	0	0	3	0	0
Lion Cub	1	0	0	0	0
Llama	1	0	0	0	0
Mice	6	0	8	0	3
Mink	2	0	0	0	0
Mole	0	0	1	0	1
Monkeys	13	0	1	0	0
Muskrats	0	0	3	0	1
Opossums	0	0	2	0	0
Pet Mouse	0	0	0	0	1
Pony	1	0	0	0	0
Porcupine	2	0	0	0	0
Possums	1	0	4	0	0
Puma	1	0	0	0	0
Rabbits	28	0	19	0	0
Raccoons	3	0	28	0	1
Rats	7	1	12	0	2
Seal	0	0	1	0	0
Shrews	0	1	2	0	1
Skunks	9	0	14	0	0
Snakes	3	0	0	0	0
Squirrels	2	0	40	0	7

RABIES

Bite Cases --- Fiscal Year 1976

	Released Quarantined Animals	Destroyed No Examination	Heads to Laboratory NEGATIVE	Heads to Laboratory POSITIVE	Heads Labora UNSATI FACTOR
Turtle	1	0	0	0	0
Voles	0	0	12	0	2
Weasel	0	0	0	0	1
Wolves	5	0	0	0	0
Woodchucks	0	0	2	0	1
Total	10,880	31	568	10	72

CATTLE IMPORTS

7/1/75 - 6/30/76

Alabama	4	Minnesota	34
California	1	Nebraska	1
Canada	150	New Hampshire	477
Colorado	42	New Jersey	47
Connecticut	1,633	New York	2,678
Delaware	2	Pennsylvania	47
Illinois	3	Rhode Island	383
Indiana	1	South Carolina	1
Kentucky	1	Vermont	610
Maine	1,119	Virginia	22
Maryland	14	Wisconsin	122

TOTAL - 7,392

Six hundred and nine (609) permits, covering seven thousand three hundred and ninety-two (7,392) head of cattle, were issued.

EXPORTS --- JULY 1, 1975 THRU JUNE 30, 1976

Interstate certificates of health were issued on four thousand four hundred fourteen (4,414) head of cattle; twenty-three (23) goats; fourteen (14) sheep; and two hundred fifty-five (255) swine, exported to other states and countries, as follows:

CATTLE

DESTINATION	HEAD	DESTINATION	HEAD
Alabama	5	Nebraska	1
Arkansas	13	New Hampshire	663
California	2	New Jersey	1
Canada	1	New Mexico	131
Colorado	7	New York	801
Connecticut	709	North Dakota	4
Illinois	7	Ohio	68
Indiana	1	Oregon	3
Iowa	54	Pennsylvania	151
Kentucky	7	Rhode Island	399
Louisiana	6	South Dakota	2
Maine	106	Tennessee	50
Maryland	8	Vermont	972
Michigan	4	Virginia	129
Mississippi	19	West Virginia	3
Missouri	83	Wisconsin	4
		Total	4,414

GOATS

California	3
Maine	16
Pennsylvania	4
Total	23

SHEEP

Illinois	3
Maine	6
Missouri	1
Ohio	2
Pennsylvania	2
Total	14

SWINE

Connecticut	15
Maine	19
Missouri	40
New Hampshire	1
New York	1
Rhode Island	179
Total	255

PERMITS TO FEED GARBAGE TO SWINE

VESICULAR EXANTHEMA PROGRAM

Chapter 655 - Acts of 1953

Fiscal year 1976

During the fiscal year 1976, one hundred and thirty-eight (138) Permits were issued for Feeding Garbage to Swine.

****

LICENSE TO DEAL IN PORCINE ANIMALS

In accordance with General Laws, Chapter 129, Secs. 39, 40, 43, as amended by Chapter 312, Acts of 1971, twenty-three (23) Swine Dealer Licenses and thirty-two (32) plates were issued.

****

LICENSING OF PET SHOPS

In accordance with Chapter 129, Section 39A of the General Laws, Chapter 993, Acts of 1971, two hundred and seventy-one (271) Licenses were issued for the Operation of Pet Shops.

CERTIFICATES OF EQUINE EXAMINATION

July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976

During the fiscal year 1976, we issued two hundred and seventy (270) Certificates of Equine Examination for four hundred and four (404) horses leaving the State of Mass. for Shows, Fairs, Races, and Sales.

We received six hundred and sixty-four (664) Certificates of Equine Examination for one thousand two hundred and fourty-three (1,243) horses that came into the State for Exhibition, Racing, Breeding and for purchase by Mass. horse men. These horses came from thirty-seven (37) States, Australia, Canada, England, Guatemala, Germany, W. Germany.

EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

There were no cases reported.

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES

FOWL POX	2 flocks were placed under quarantine
LARYNGOTRACHEITIS	4 flocks were placed under quarantine
PULLORUM	4 flocks were placed under quarantine

EQUINE INFECTIOUS ANEMIA

(Report of Coggins Test)

July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976

COUNTY	TOTAL	NEGATIVE	POSITIVE
Barnstable	706	704	2
Berkshire	1,004	1,000	4
Bristol	1,541	1,537	4
Dukes	267	267	0
Essex	2,423	2,422	1
Franklin	840	840	0
Hampden	1,665	1,644	21
Hampshire	1,022	1,022	0
Middlesex	4,075	4,065	10
Nantucket	75	75	0
Norfolk	1,974	1,971	3
Plymouth	2,010	2,004	6
Suffolk	888	888	0
Worcester	3,483	3,465	18
TOTALS	21,973	21,904	69

LICENSING OF RIDING SCHOOLS AND RIDING INSTRUCTORS

Sections 2A of Chapter 128 of the Massachusetts General Laws, with Rules and Regulations promulgated for each section, require the licensing of Horseback Riding Instructors and Riding Schools/Stables.

The licensing year for each section is defined as running from April 1 through the following March 31. This causes an overlap between new applications and new and late renewals in a fiscal year.

Between July 1, 1975 and June 30, 1976, one hundred and thirty-five (135) Instructor License applications were received and processed. Six hundred and forty (640) licenses were issued, one hundred and ten (110) of which were new applicants. Since a small number of applications cannot be completed, not every application results in a license. The remaining five hundred and thirty (530) were Renewals.

Two hundred and forty-five (245) applications for a Riding School/Stable License were received and processed, of which four (4) were from non-profit, educational institutions which operate Riding Schools. Because of the above-mentioned overlap between licensing and fiscal years, there was a total of two hundred and thirteen (213) licensed stables for the 1975-76 licensing year.

QUARANTINE STATION AT LITTLETON

Total number of livestock received at the Farmers Live Animal Market Exchange in Littleton from July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976 was as follows:

Cattle	10,918
Calves	12,452
Swine	20,550
Sheep	546
Horses	601
TOTAL	45,067

In addition to FLAME in Littleton, the following animals were received and sold at the Livestock Auction in Easton and the Northampton Cooperative Auction Association, Inc. in Whately, Massachusetts:

EASTON

Cattle	8,531
Calves	9,213
Sheep and Goats	1,053
TOTAL	18,797

WHATELY

Cattle	5,333
Calves	10,990
Sheep and Goats	1,204
Swine	3,216
TOTAL	20,743

LICENSED DEALERS IN BOVINE ANIMALS

During the fiscal year 1976, there were ninety-two (92) licenses issued to dealers in dairy and beef cattle, and one hundred and twenty-five (125) plates were sent out for use on the trucks operated by these dealers.

A total of six thousand, twenty-seven (6,027) dairy cattle and three hundred and thirty-eight (338) beef cattle were reported by licensed dealers as purchased and sold.

ANNUAL REPORT

Division of Agricultural Land Use

July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976

Forward:

Back in 1974 when Chapter 654 was passed, which was an act to provide, among other things, vacant public land for gardening and farming purposes, it was viewed as an isolated program that perhaps was of questionable value.

In March of 1974, a report was made public entitled "In Search of a Food Policy," which was the result of a year long study on why the people of this state were perhaps paying higher prices for food than others across the United States. Among the more interesting statistics to come out of that report was the 85% we are dependent on outside sources for our food supplies.

There were a number of things the report stressed could be done to increase local production and lesson our dependence on others for our food. Foremost among them were farmland assessment, the purchasing of development rights, increased storage facilities for both feed grains and food, more equitable freight rates, organic recycling and the utilization of vacant public lands for community gardening and farming.

It is this last program with which the division spent the greater part of this fiscal year. The progress made during the year was hampered a great deal by the inability of the legislature to pass a budget until December of 1975. Even when the budget did get passed, all of the money allocated to the Division of Agricultural Land Use was placed in the "13" subsidiary, rendering it almost useless for the balance of this fiscal year. Help,could not be hired, even on a temporary basis, nor could the necessary equipment, like a surveying wheel, be purchased to carry on the work of this division. Nevertheless, progress was made on a number of fronts and this report is a capsule summary of this past fiscal year's activities.

July 1975:

While the state budget has not been passed by the legislature, the community gardens across the state were expanded, not only in size but in the total number of gardens available for planting. A listing of these gardens may be found at the end of this report.

This summer marks the beginning of the commercial farming program, and while the leases went out this past June, farmers in the Bridgewater, Lakeville, and Northampton areas for the first time are planting dairy and food crops on state farmland that is not presently being used. We view this as a step in the right direction, for

not only does planting crops on unused land make a lot of sense, but it certainly helps many farmers who desperately need additional land in order to reach an economy of scale operation, or, in some cases, just to stay in business.

August:

Due mainly to budget problems, two volunteers were brought in to assist with various duties in the land use division. Both Steve Hinton and Yvette Anderson came to the department with good backgrounds and a willingness to make our program work. One of the first duties assigned to them was a re-examination of all state agencies that owned land to seek out parcels of land both large and small that could be made available for either community garden or commercial farming programs. Acquiring land for both of these programs will be a continuing process as land becomes available from the state hospitals or other institutions.

It should be noted that in a few cases land has been donated (the use thereof) by persons who knew about our gardening program and wanted to help with it. A good example of the cooperation we are recieving on the gardening program is the work currently going on with the Christian Herter Center in the area of radio station W.B.Z. here in Boston. Working along with this division, the center has set up display gardens to help show the beginning gardeners in the Boston area how to grow vegetables in limited areas under all kinds of conditions. We have also been assisting the center in putting together a leaflet on "Gardening in Boston" that should be a big help to first time gardeners in this area of the state.

During the month, the Acting Director met with Secretary of Community Affairs David Flynn and Alice Jelin of the Governors office on the possibility of setting up a bicentennial gardening program for the elderly and persons of low income living in housing projects across the state. Bicentennial funds are available from the federal government for this project and this division is extremely interested in a program of this nature, which if put into action, could be of great help to these persons of extreme fixed incomes.

September:

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society again this year held a fall harvest show at the Horticultural Hall, and this division was pleased to take part in the planning stages. While there are dozens of fall fairs across the state, not to many are held in the Boston area and this show gives the beginning gardener who lives in Boston or the surrounding towns a chance to display the vegetables grown in the inner city gardens.

The division also helped out with the largest fair in the east, the "Big E" in West Springfield. Assisting the division of markets, we put together a display for our own building on the "Massachusetts Grown and Fresher" logo. A brochure was put together on Mass. Agriculture and distributed to all interested persons at the fair.

An important meeting was held during the month with the advisory council which met to decide if changes should be made in the method of allocating farmland to commercial farmers. It should be noted that when the division was first started land was allocated to farmers on a need basis and the council met to decide if we should change from a need basis to a bidding procedure in order to avoid any possible criticism. The council took the entire matter under advisement.

While the Eastern States Exposition was on, the acting director took the opportunity to meet with the Board of Agriculture and brief them on the division activities. Since the board oversees the Departments, activities they were interested in knowing how the new division was doing, and the problems and progress we were making.

As a result of a number of agencies reluctance to turn surplus land over to this department for farming purposes, Commissioner Winthrop wrote a letter to the governor informing him of the problems we were having. Subsequently, a letter was sent from the governors office to all cabinent secretaries asking them to assist this division whereever possible.

An organization in the Roxbury section of Boston called the Roxbury Action Program, has been in touch with this office regarding securing land for gardening in that section of the city. It is a well known fact that many people in that area of the city are on fixed incomes and growing some of their own food can be a real help to them.

We are in the process of securing a two acre site on Trement St. that is cleared but needs topsoil in order to be used for vegetable growing. If this particular location can be put to use for gardening, a large number of families in Roxbury will not only have fresh, tasty vegetables all summer long, but will be improving their neighborhood, getting good excercise, and fresh air, and gaining an appreciation for what is involved in producing vegetables from seed to table by the farmer.

In an continuing effort to locate land suitable for community gardening, the acting director visisted several prospective locations with a representative of the M.D.C. Each location will be reviewed carefully to be sure it will grow vegetables.

Another meeting was held with Alice Jelin on the bicentennial gardening project. At this stage we are planning on how to structure this project in order to effectively help as many elderly and low-income people as possible.

<u>October</u>:

Apparently that letter from Governor Dukakis to the cabinet secretaries on making land available for gardening and farming paid off, for during the month several state agencies contacted the division offering parcels of land and in some cases, assistance. At long last our program is becoming well-known and accepted by other groups and we can now look forward to moving ahead at a faster rate.

During the month, two farmers contacted the Boston office seeking the use of some of the land currently not being used at the Bridgewater Correctional Facility. These farmers are representative of many farmers across the state who are in dire need of additional land if they are to reach an economy of scale operation, or, in some cases, to simply stay in business. Many are renting land on an annual basis and do not know one year to the next if they will have the same land for farming the next year.

We will now work with the dept. of corrections in securing written permission to use the surplus land at Bridgewater for farming. Working with Alice Jelin, the acting director sent letters to almost 225 elderly and low-income housing projects to find out if they had people interested in gardening and some land to work with. The letters were in the form of questionaires and based on the number of positive returns we get, will be able to determine how many projects can get into our bicentennial gardening program.

Renewal applications for 1976 were sent out to all of those community gardens that were operating during 1975. All of these agreements are for one year and by renewing the agreements at this time of the year, the gardeners will be able to get an early start on their early crops.

November:

The state budget that was supposed to be passed for the state of the fiscal year July 1, was finally passed during the month and for the first time since 1974, the division of land use has state funds to work with. We will now be able to really put the goals and objectives of this division into action.

A meeting was held with representatives of Corrections, Commissioner Frank Hall regarding setting up a procedure for the leasing of some of the unused farmland at the Bridgewater facility. We are in hopes of being able to work something out in order to have all the paper work done so the farmers who end up with the land have a chance to work on the fields as early as possible in the spring.

The Foxboro State Hospital, a Mental Health facility, was formally closed during the month and as there is good farmland at this institution, we will be taking a close look at the possibility of utilizing at least a portion of this land for our farming program.

Since the Foxboro Hospital is closed, a "Foxboro committee" has been formed in order to give all interested parties a chance to tell the group what they have in mind for the re-use of the facility.

The acting director appeared before this group during the month to inform them of the program currently within the Department of Agriculture on land use. At this and subsequent meetings, this committee will listen to proposals from various groups and other state agencies on alternative uses for the hospital and grounds.

The questionaires sent to the various housing authorities regarding the Bicentennial Gardening program are starting to come in and plans are now being made to make an on-site inspection of each project to be sure they comply with the requirements for inclusion in this program.

December:

As weather permitted, visits were made to many low-income and elderly housing projects that wanted to be a part of the gardening program. To date, over 60 projects have expressed an interest in our program.

A meeting was held during the month with all interested persons, groups and other state agencies who dealt with community gardening programs in order to find out what each does and to coordinate our efforts and avoid duplication.

Written permission to use some of the farmland at the Bridgewater Correctional Facility was secured during the month paving the way for us to put the land out to bid and subsequent use by local farmers.

It should be noted here that the state budget was finally passed during the month but unfortunately for this division, was put in the "13" subsidiary making the immediate use of these funds almost impossible. I trust this situation will be changed soon.

January:

As we work towards implementing the Bicentennial garden program, it was agreed that help would be needed if the program was to be effective across the state, and in this regard the County Extension Service was brought aboard and their primary function will be to assist gardeners with teaching seminars and publications.

A meeting of all county extension agents in the field of horticulture was held at the Waltham Field Station to discuss how the agents could best put to use the limited resources they currently have. The exceptional rise in the field of home horticulture has brought a wave of questions, letters, and persons looking for horticultural help. Full cooperation is needed between the county agents and this office if we are to accomplish the goals of both agencies.

Mr. Shepard met with Dan Perrin of the Dept. of Natural Resources to discuss their bidding procedures. The land use division is considering making some changes in our procedure of allocating land to farmers and the experience of D.N.R. may be helpful to us.

In a continuing effort to secure land for gardening in and around Boston, the acting director met with Peter Moore of the Boston Parks Department and discussed the possibility of using surplus land at the Boston State Hospital in the Mattapan section of the city. Almost 10 acres of land is available at this site that could be made available for people who need a small plot of land in Boston.

While the greatest amount of open farmland lies in the rural areas, if as many people as possible are going to have a chance to grow a portion of their own food, then sites like the Boston State Hospital will have to be put to the best possible agricultural uses.

February:

In a further effort to use as much state land as possible, a meeting was held with Commissioner Winthrop, Dan Perrin and the Acting Director regarding the use of open land in the various state parks for gardening. In some cases, there is land available for this purpose and will help greatly in giving land to those who need it.

An organization in the Roxbury section of Boston called R.A.P. met with the acting director regarding the possibility of using a 2 acre vacant lot on Tremont Street in that section of the city for community gardening. While the site needs topsoil, it is an open area, has fencing, and water is nearby. It is easy to think of the number of people in that part of the city who can benefit from the use of this site.

The Carlisle State Forest is owned by the D.N.R. and is still another location we have found that contains land suitable for gardening and farming. There is the possibility that some of the land can be used by this division but D.N.R. has plans to use some of this same land that they recently acquired, for an interpretative farm. Let's hope they can follow through with their plans.

March:

This month provided the acting director with a chance to meet with various U.S.D.A. personnel holding a seminar in Waltham and discuss with them the agricultural land use program currently being worked on throughout the Commonwealth.

Susan Childs, who currently is the director for the City of Boston's gardening program, met with this division during the month to coordinate the city's program and the states'. As we have said before, most of the people who need land are located in cities like Boston and in order to avoid duplication we need to be sure of just what each agency is going to do.

With a break in the weather, field inspections were made in Agawam and Pittsfield at land that was available for possible inclusion in our farming program.

The acting director was a guest on W.B.Z.'s "Countryside" program co-hosted by Jim Cassidy, and discussed starting a vegetable garden. This program is quite popular and we are glad to pass out information on our gardening programs.

This office is currently in the process of updating our list of known community gardens across the state. This list is used to guide interested groups to available garden plots.

April:

While the budget was passed last fall, approval to hire full-time help still has not been given. As a result, we are continuing to struggle along with volunteer people, who, by the way, are doing a great job. The people we currently have aboard are just great and really show a great deal of interest in their work.

Another new site was checked over this month for inclusion in the gardening program. Land was viewed at the Taunton State Hospital that appeared to be suitable for community gardening. We are in hopes of using this site this spring.

This division sets up a display at the spring garden show held during the month at the Burlington Mall and assisted gardeners by offering a free pH soil test. All-in-all, the exhibit was a huge success as several hundred gardeners took advantage of the opportunity to have their garden soil tested at no cost.

Preparation was begun during the month on a two-page leaflet on vegetable gardening for beginners. It is expected to be completed by the end of the month.

Again this month, W.B.Z. asked Mr. Shepard to be a guest on their "Countryside" program and discuss starting vegetable plants from seed. Public relations activities such as this seem most worthwhile in view of the number of new gardeners each year.

The Bicentennial Gardening program is moving along and several meetings were held during the month with Alice Jelin who is helping to coordinate the program for the governor's office.

On the 14th of this month "Food Day" was held in the statehouse, and the acting director attended to hear speakers from other parts of the country discuss their problems and successes with various gardening programs.

The Roxbury Conservation group met during the month and asked the acting director to speak before the group on the current status of community gardening in Boston.

May:

We have at long last, after all the planning, begun to distribute tools, seeds and information to the 40 elderly and low-income housing projects that finally qualified for the Bicentennial Gardening program. On the 14th of the month the program officially got underway with ceremonies at the Somerville Housing Project, and was attended by the Mayor of Somerville as well as state house representatives. We are hopeful that most, if not all of the 40 projects will be reaping huge harvests of fresh vegetables for consumption by people who need it most.

This month also saw a change in the procedure of leasing land to farmers. The basic change will be from a need basis to a bidding

procedure. This should put the farmers on a competative basis and keep the division from being accused of showing favoratism in the allotment of farmland.

Farmland at the Bridgewater Correctional Facility was put out to bid during the month and the bids are expected to be opened during the first week of June.

Mr. Doug Winn, representing the Boy Scouts, visited the office seeking support for a new program on land use. It is sincerely hopeful that we can assist the boyscouts in setting up some sort of a new program dealing with good land use.

The director was a guest on W.B.Z.'s Woman 76 program with host Sharon King, and talked with her on good lawn care.

Time was also spent during the month with Secretary Murphy on the current status of this divisions' budget problems. The acting director also appeared before the cabinet meeting with the governor on what has been happening with the states' gardening program.

June:

Even though the fiscal year is almost over, funds have at last become available and we immediately hired three people and put them right in the field surveying and looking over selected parcels of land across the state. One place that was surveyed was the farmland at the Lakeville State Hospital as this land is now available for our commercial farming program.

The bids for the farmland at Bridgewater and Lakeville were opened during the first part of the month in order to allow the farmers to plant their crops. This is rather late for preparing and planting crops but now that the process has been throughly worked out, all future farmland leases should go out at the proper time.

The Bicentennial gardening project is well underway and during the month, all that remained to be done was to check to make sure all the supplies were distributed and any problems that arose were taken care of.

The acting director made a trip to Martha's Vineyard to look at land in the middle of the state forest. It is easy to understand that on the island land is extremely limited and for those who do not own enough land, gardening is next to impossible. If arrangements can be made, land for growing vegetables will soon be available on the island.

Mr. Shepard was the guest on TV station W.C.V.B. channel 5, and appeared on the "Good Morning" program and talked with John Willis about good landscaping.

The acting director made a tour of the land surrounding Concord Prison as there is a great deal of good farmland there that is not be-

ing used. It is hoped that we can in the near future add this land to our farming program.

Summary:

Even though there have been budget and staffing problems, the division is now on firm ground, well established, and facing the future knowing that while a lot has been accomplished, there remains a lot more to do. The number of acres of land available for both community gardening and farming continues to increase each year both on state and private land.

Work in progressing on fixing up sites in and around the Boston area that formally were considered too poor to put to any use. Today with composting and bringing in topsoil these sites are again becoming useful and productive parcels of land.

The future goals of this division include expanding both the farming and gardening programs and assisting with the Development Rights bill, a composting program, building a solar greenhouse and many other aspects that are all a part of good "Land Use."

Dept. of Food & Agriculture
Div. of Agricultural Land Us
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, MA 02202
Tel: 727-3031

INFORMATION ON AVAILABLE GARDEN SITES BY TOWN IN 1976

Town	Garden Sites	Contact Person	Notes
Andover	Andover Community Garden Association	Ms. Barbara Loughner 6 Carisbrooke Street Andover, MA 01810 Tel: 475-8088 Ms. Carol Deleire 18 Carisbrooke Street Andover, MA 01810 Tel: 475-6736	2 1/2 acres 55 plots
Amesbury	Lion's Mouth Road Veteran's Housing Project	Ms. Ellen Ellis Community Action Council Tel: 388-2570 Home: 388-4457	2 acres
Amherst	Mill Lane	Mr. Russ Bardwell Director of Recreation Amherst Recreation Office Tel: 549-1206	200 plots 20 x 2 $3.00 registrati
Attleboro		Mr. George Leedham 90 Curtis Avenue S. Attleboro, MA 02703 Tel: 761-7587	1 acre 10 x 10 plots
Arlington	Arizona Terrace & Mystic Valley Parkway		10,000 sq. ft.

Bedford	conservation land bordering Hanson Air Field on Hartwell Rd.	Mrs. Merriam Adler 46 Elm Street Bedford, MA Tel: 275-7498	125 plots about 5 acres max.
*Belmont	Conservation Commission land Mill Road	Ms. Ann Swift 76 Tobey Road Tel: 484-0075	120 plots
*Boston	Boston State U. Mass, Columbia Pt. Boston State Hospital 591 Morton Street Mattapan, MA 02126	Mr. Warren Shepard 100 Cambridge St. Boston, MA 02202 Tel: 727-3031	
Boxford	Ames Alderbrook Farm	86 Lakeshore Road P.O. Box 225 West Boxford, MA 01885	Rent-A-Garden Progr provide tilling, wa and information
Buckland		Polly Bartlett Ashfield Road Shelburne Falls, MA 01370	
Cambridge	City Hall Inter Agency Group	Ted Live 29 Chauncy Street Cambridge, MA 02138 Home: 492-2997 Day: 661-1580 (leave message)	
Concord	Barretts Mill Community Gardens	Dan Monahan 133 Keyes Road Concord, MA 01742 Tel: 369-7526	4 acres 60 garden plots

Danvers	Endicott Gardens	Calvin Gungle 23 Glendale Drive Danvers, MA 01923 Tel: 774-2876	5 acres Garden plots are 170,900 sq. ft. each
*Dorchester	Freeport St. & Expressway south of Victory Rd.	Warren Shepard 100 Cambridge St. Boston, MA 02202 Tel: 727-3031	
Fall River	off Laurel St. near Cook Pond	Jim Smith Tel: 679-0041	2 acres
Somerset	Slade Farm Estate	Jim Smith Tel: 679-0041	1 acre
Westport	Narrows Ave. (belongs to Sigmund Kut)	Town Hall	1 acre
Foxborough	Council on the Aging (Senior Citizens)	Mrs. Mary Souza Intermediate School Foxborough, MA 02035 Tel: 543-3022	1 acre 25 garden plots
*Framingham	M.C.I. Framingham Merchants Road Mass. Dept. of Corrections	Lawrence Creighton 54 Kendall Avenue Framingham, MA 01710 Tel: 872-0443	2 acres 50 plots to start
*Gardner	Gardner State Hospital	Donald Delay City Hall	
Herter Center	M.D.C. Theatre Charles River Soldiers Field Road	Sylvanah Cenci (gardener) Tel: 783-0609 per Karen Gould or 742-6655	

Hingham		Charlie Orr Town Hall 7 East Street Hingham, MA 02043 Tel: 749-9187	2 1/2 acres 25 garden plots to dat
Holliston	Park Department	Robert Murphy 291 Central Street Holliston, MA 01746 Tel: 429-6172	2 acres 20 garden plots approx. room for 60
Lexington	Smenson Farms	David Williams 1433 Mass. Ave. Lexington, MA 02173 Tel: 421-2775	1 acre or more
Lincoln	Codman Farm conservation land	Town Hall or Mrs. Paul Marsh Bedford Road Lincoln, MA Tel: 259-9744	5 acres 170 plots
Longmeadow	Conservation Commission	Mrs. John Rogers 788 Longmeadow Street Longmeadow, MA 01106 Tel: 567-7233	2 acres 100 garden plots at 10' x 20'
Malden		City Hall Frank McHugh Conservation Coordinator Tel: 324-6600	20 plots landfill site

Mattapan	5 Brush Hill Road	Warren Shepard 100 Cambridge St. Boston, MA 02202 Tel: 727-3031	50,000 sq. ft.
Methuen	Methuen Conservation Commission	Patricia McCarthy Sec. Conservation Commission Town Hall Tel: 683-8830	1 acre 38 plots
Milton	Cunningham Park Edge Hill Road	Mrs. Nelson Antie 135 Gun Hill Street Milton, MA 02186 Tel: 696-2433	
Newton	"Old Infirmary"	Jim Bergantino Public Relations Officer Newton Street Dept. Tel: 244-4700	205 plots
*Northampton	Northampton State Hospital Burt's Pit Road (Hampshire County Community Garden Plots) (City Community Garden Plots)	Hampshire County Commissioners: John D. Lawler Richard Gaffney Tel: 1-413-584-0557 Vicki Phillips Tel: 586-2762	 3 acres, 250 plots 5 acres, 40 plots
*Raynham	Borden Colony (Division Taunton State Hospital)	Joseph W. Lyons, King Philip House Raynham Human Services Assoc. 1 King Philip St. Raynham, MA 02767 Tel: 1-823-7432	10 acres

Sharon	Sharon Community Gardens	Mrs. Burton S. Adler 12 Carbrey Avenue Sharon, MA 02067 Tel: 784-3834	2 1/2 acres 48 garden plots
Somerville		Claire Reiniger 33 Myrtle Avenue Cambridge, MA 02138 Tel: 491-4818	
Sudbury		Joan Irish Tel: 443-8072	
U. Mass., Boston	U. Mass campus	Professor Walter Rosen Tel: 287-1900	
Wayland	Gardens on conservation land	Richard Fortin Wayland Town Hall Tel: 358-7701	200 plots
*Westboro		Penny Kelley P.O. Box 86 Westboro, MA 01581 Tel: 845-1036	about 3 acres
*Westminster	Gardner State Hospital Conservation Commission		
Weymouth	Essex St. near Town Hall	Mrs. Margery Bentley 131 Candia Street Weymouth, MA 02189 Tel: 335-4874	16,000 sq. ft. 80 garden plots

*Worcester		Mr. ~~Mrs.~~ Leslie Greig U. Mass. Director of Physical Plant Tel: 856-2131	
Wilbraham	Town of Wilbraham conservation purposes	Mr. Bruce Anderson Dipping Hole Road Wilbraham, MA 01095 Tel: 413-596-9890	1 1/2-2 acres of 12 acre field

* Gardens on State land.

ANNUAL REPORT

DIVISION OF DAIRYING AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

J. Peter Griffin, Director

July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976

Costs of producing milk in New England had accelerated so fast that the Dairy and Poultry Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee of the U.S. Congress held hearings in Burlington, Vt. in July to document as accurately as possible the extent in which increased production costs affected the income of dairy farmers and their ability to remain in business. This division presented testimony at said hearing.

The number of dairy farms in Massachusetts has decreased to below 1000. Even though there is a total decrease of the number of farms throughout New England and New York, the volume of milk produced tends to remain constant. The dairy farm inspection program continues to be carried on according to the provisions of Sections 16 - 16K of the General Laws.

An increased volume of sampling dry milk powder as agent of the U.S.D.A. has brought in some $13,000 in revenue for F.Y. ending June 30, 1976

The mastitis control program continues to provide a service to the dairy industry of this state. It was hampered somewhat by the loss of one man who was engaged in the collection of samples.

A statistical report of the work of the division is attached.

DIVISION'S YEARLY
DAIRY ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXX~~ REPORT FOR ~~XXXXX~~ YEAR OF 7/75 thru 6/30 1976

FARMS

ms inspected 9535 Approved 7590 Not Approved 1945

ms reinspected 2099 Approved 1674 Not Approved 425

rings requested 10 Farms suspended 120 Reinstated 93

er visits: Farms 817 Dealers 708 Inspectors 123

plaints
estigated 5 Days Other Work 109 Office 31 Meetings 65

PLANTS

nts Inspected 132 Approved 93 Not Approved 39 Spot Checked 28

TS OR CHECKS:

p. 30 Sediment ____ Bacteria 1200 Caustic ____ Alkaline ____

s Milk Graded ____ Rejected ____ Milk Cans Checked ____ Condemned ____

k Trucks Checked 51 Violations 9 Other trucks 4 Violations ____

. Tank Cars checked ____ Violations ____

FLAVOR

Samples ____ Flavor Schools ____ Vo-Ag Training ____ Total days ____

PROTEIN

samples collected 772 Total days 6

MASTITIS

rds sampled 632 Cows sampled 32,938 Samples Collected 128,909

U.S.D.A. GRADING

s sampling milk powder 152 Butter and cheese ____

ADMINISTRATION (DO NOT USE THIS SPACE)

rings held ____ Meetings attended 20 Work with Insp. 34

s at office 107 In field 114 Complaints 3

Inspector ____

es: State Car 309,225 Private auto ____

R:- DETAILS OF ANY OTHER WORK

ANNUAL REPORT
July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976

Division of Fairs

Dennis J. Flynn, Director

One hundred and thirty-one fairs and shows were held during the year and had an attendance of 2,945,841. This included 21 major, 19 community, 31 youth and 37 grange fairs. All major fairs were inspected and their reports are on file. Due to the austerity program only a small percentage of the remaining fairs were inspected.

Agricultural exhibits amounted to 102,020 of which 67,620 were youth exhibits. Ten fairs held pari-mutuel racing and contributed $2,100,000.00 to the Agricultural Purposes Fund. The Division of Fairs was allotted $309,206.00 and the fairs received for prizes $230,027.00. Other items included in this budget are, office expense, salaries, awards, and other administration of the State Building on the Eastern States Exposition Grounds.

In cooperation with the Extension Service, two workshop meetings were held, one in the western section and one in the eastern, with over two hundred fair people participating.

Promotional material entitled "The Fabulous Agricultural Fairs of Massachusetts" were printed and distributed throughout the State.

The Rehabilitation Program this year granted $147,075.00 under the approved catagories: Public Health, Animal Health and Display.

The Agricultural Fairs of Massachusetts continue to be the show-case of Agriculture.

The Thoroughbred and Standardbred horse programs were granted $50,000.00 each to be used in the endeavor of promoting and encouraging the breeding of these two racing breeds.

The Thoroughbred fund was deficient by over $15,000.00 in unpaid Breeders' Awards which has brought about much concern by the horsemen. It would be most helpful if additional prize monies could be had for fiscal 1976-77.

The Standardbred Fairs Racing Program has a successful season with 47 races being conducted at six different fairs.

This program would also benefit from additional funding in the future.

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1975 --- JUNE 30, 1976

DIVISION OF MARKETS

JOHN J. FITZGERALD

DIRECTOR

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

FREDERIC WINTHROP, JR.

COMMISSIONER

December 1, 1976

DIVISION OF MARKETS STAFF

DIRECTOR

John J. Fitzgerald

ASSISTANTS TO THE DIRECTOR

James M. Cassidy

Guy L. Paris

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

Janet Christensen

FOREIGN TRADE MARKETING SPECIALIST

Edward R. Trundle

CHIEF MARKET INVESTIGATOR

Vacant

MARKET INVESTIGATORS

Charles A. Batts

Raymond G. Bellemare

Daniel J. Burns

Earl H. Goodrich

Steve M. Olynik

George M. Porter

William A. Trakas

Kenneth S. Williams

SECRETARIES

Lillian M. Bouzoun

Patricia Gurnon

Teresa F. Quinn

The functional objective of the Division of Markets is to maintain and improve marketing procedures for all agricultural products thereby enhancing the stability of the agricultural industry while improving the welfare of the consumers through improving the sufficiency of the available food supply.

The activities of the Division are outlined below for identification with more detailed description to follow.

Inspection-Certification	Market News
Market Development	Public Information
Agricultural Commodity Promotion	Crop Survey

Roadside Marketing Program

INSPECTION-CERTIFICATION

REGULATORY SERVICE:

The regulatory and inspection service is responsible for all the fruit and vegetable inspections at shipping point and processing plants which are done on a fee basis at the request of the applicant or shipper. Inspections are also done at wholesale markets and retail stores in order to insure the honest labeling of certain agricultural products. The program provides for inspection and certification of approved controlled atmosphere apple storage rooms, seed, feed and fertilizer registration and inspection and administration of their various laws including cooperative work with the U.S.D.A. in regard to the Federal Acts covering these commodities.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION REVENUE:

Season 1974-75		Season 1975-76	
Apples.....	$11,923.42	Apples.....	$ 9,835.08
Cranberries.....	36.21	Cranberries.....	114.31
Onions.....	36.00	Onions.....	2,200.95
Potatoes.....	1,409.98	Potatoes.....	2,892.92
Squash.....	---	Squash.....	21.60
U.S.D.A.....	11.00	U.S.D.A.....	---
GRAND TOTAL	$13,416.61	GRAND TOTAL	$15,064.88

FEED, FERTILIZER AND LIME REGISTRATION:

Feed Registration -- 1,794 brands.....	Total	$44,850.00
Fertilizer Registration -- 688 brands.....	Total	17,200.00
Commercial Fertilizer -- 12 plants.....	Total	1,500.00
Lime Registration -- 29 brands.....	Total	725.00
Fertilizer Tonnage Fees.....	Total	10,785.65
	GRAND TOTAL	$75,060.65

Total fees collected for the 1975 season amounted to $65,567.93.

SEED INSPECTION PROGRAM:

A total of 1,258 official samples were drawn in the past fiscal year (July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976), by our licensed seed inspectors in the Division of Markets and sent on to the University of Massachusetts seed laboratory where they were tested and analyzed for conformance with the Massachusetts Seed Law.

This represented an increase of 10 percent over the official number drawn last year. In addition the laboratory ran 300 general service samples which were submitted by farmers and the general public.

Seed Laboratory Tested: For the year ending June 30, 1976.

Service samples of seed			Official samples of seed	
Agricultural seeds				
for purity	53	72	Agricultural	73
for germination	19		Mixtures	83
Mixtures for			Vegetable	781
for purity and germination		12	Flower	321
germination only		7		
Vegetables, Flowers and Tree seeds		209		
		300		1258

Total samples for testing at laboratory: 1558

Stop sale orders issued by inspectors: 42, covering 192 lots of seed.

In general the quality of seed seemed to be much better this year than in previous testing years, and as a result fewer removal from sale orders were issued by the State office. Germination of agricultural and vegetable seeds were good, but often times flower seeds showed poorer germination and in a few cases were unfit for seeding purposes.

MARKET NEWS

The market news activities included providing personnel, material and guests for broadcasts over the following radio and television stations:

WHDH; Daily 5:30 A.M. and 12:45 P.M., Retail market news and food information

WBZ-TV 4; Daily 6:50 A.M., Retail food best buys and related information

WBZ-Radio; Daily Wholesale Produce Market Report 5:50 A.M.

WNAC-TV 7; Weekly 6:30 A.M., Wholesale Flower Market Report

The market news section publishes:

Daily -- Wholesale Produce Market Report, Boston *

Daily -- Wholesale Produce Market Report, Springfield

Weekly -- Food Buyers Guide

Weekly -- Special Apple Report

* Commencing in January 1976, Memorandum of Understanding was formulated to establish a cooperative Federal-State Market News. This permitted the merger of the U.S.D.A. Market News Service publication reporting on nationwide receipts and the Mass. Department of Food and Agriculture publication reporting on local receipts into the Boston Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Report which now reports and identifies all receipts in the wholesale markets of Boston. The economies attained by this action permitted the re-institution of the Boston Ornamental Crop Report which had ceased publication due to lack of funding. Also, published under Federal-State Market News is the seasonal Cape Cod Cranberry Report.

MARKET DEVELOPMENT

FOREIGN TRADE SECTION:

1976 saw a dramatic increase in both export dollars sales and information flow. Export sales of Massachusetts food products reached the $60 million dollar figure. While the majority of these sales were value added dollars, food requiring further processing here in Massachusetts, shipments of primary agricultura products amount to over $4 million.

Over 100 Massachusetts firms are receiving our export marketing information.

Twelve Massachusetts Agribusiness firms participated in Massachusetts sponsored foreign trade shows.

Twenty Massachusetts companies are planning on utilizing our export directory to be mailed around the globe.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

During the course of the year the Division publishes various lists to inform the public of locations where they can "Pick-Your-Own" Strawberries, Blueberries, Apples, and Vegetables, and where they can buy fresh native Massachusetts Turkeys or cut their own fresh Massachusetts Christmas Tree.

For the fiscal year 1976 the Department received 1543 newsclips. The Department's film "Partners of The Land" had a television audience of 520,730 with 4 telecasts. General distribution of 336 showings had an audience of 25,921. "Consumers Hot Line" received 17,567 calls for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976.

Other public information activities were as follows:

Weekly food and nutrition news releases.

Weekly news releases related to the function and services of the Department and current agricultural topics and events.

TV segments on Channel 5's Good Day Show featuring displays of fresh fruit and vegetables, poultry, egg and dairy products and preparation of meals featuring best buys for the coming month by Janet Christensen.

Three public service TV announcements promoting the adopted trademark of the Department, "Massachusetts Grown and Fresher", were produced by the public information officer and narrated by Commissioner Winthrop.

WBZ-Radio; Weekly programs Saturday 5:30 A.M. and Sunday 7:00 A.M. "Countryside" under the direction of and co-hosted by Jim Cassidy.

WEEI-Radio; Mondays 10:50 A.M. and Wednesdays 3:20 P.M., Food and nutrition information relating to current good food buys, also coverage of current agricultural topics, events and services the Department provides to the public.

Other interviews and features on current food and agricultural topics as requested by radio and TV stations.

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY PROMOTION

This section cooperates with commodity groups in assisting them in the promotion of their products. This section has developed and registered a trade mark for the purpose of consumer identificati

enabling the agricultural commodities of this state to be recognized by this trade mark. Much of the promotional programs have been centered around this type of promotion alerting the consumer to buy Massachusetts Grown and Fresher Agricultural products produced on Massachusetts farms.

Working with commodity groups the following programs have materialized and generated an interest in Massachusetts agriculture During the summer months arrangements were made with various dairy farms which were open to the public to allow them to see the functions of dairy farms and showing them how milk and other

dairy products are produced. A dairy festival was held at the Boston Common where the public could see a live cow and other farm animals, also a milking contest was held and several public officials of the state participated. Radio and television commercials were produced with the assistance of this section.

The egg industry of our state has cash receipts of $30 million dollars. We are endeavoring to increase this value by at least 10 percent through the efforts and the cooperation of the industry. The vehicle we are utilizing to accomplish this is the trade mark which will be printed on over a million egg cartons. The section assisted the egg industry in radio and television commercials featuring the Incredible Edible Egg and conducted a state chicken cooking contest at the Burlington Mall. The winner of which competed in the National Chicken Cooking Contest in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Promotion of fresh cut flowers and potted plants was conducted through Boston and other locality newspapers, radio, television stations and billboards throughout the state, highlighting such holidays as Rosh Hashanah, Sweetest Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Valentines Day, Easter, Secretary's Week, Mothers Day, Proms and Graduations. The flower industry used a half million trade mark stickers on their potted plants.

This section also assisted the nursery industry of Massachusetts in the development of an advertising campaign in the promotion of Green Survival, encouraging the public to plant a tree and also assisted them in their publication, "How to Plant".

Cranberry production in our state for the fall of 1975 was 785,000 barrels. This accounted for 38 percent of the national crop. Cranberries remain the leading source of farm income for

Barnstable and Plymouth counties. This crop contributed 9.5 million dollars to farm income in the state. With the cooperation of Cape Cod Cranberry Association the section developed a fresh cranberry commercial for television which was aired on two major Boston television stations.

Apples: Massachusetts orchardists picked and utilized 2,048,[illegible] 42 pound bushels of apples in 1975. The growers received $8,342,0[illegible] for their 1975 production which averaged $4.07 per bushel. Promotional activities included conducting a state apple recipe contest at the Burlington Mall, published and distributed 20,000 pamphlets informing the public of the orchards that were open to pick your own apples, participated with retail food markets produc[illegible] departments in promoting McIntosh apples sponsored by the Mass. Retail Bakers Association during Apple Week.

Vegetables: Acreage devoted to production of the state's major vegetable crop declined slightly in 1975 compared to 1974, however, production was up 15 percent. A considerable amount of advertising was done by the vegetable growers of our state via local newspaper ads.

This section developed and coordinated the following promotional programs. Food and Garden Show, Burlington Mall, the week of April 8, 1976, featuring all aspects of Massachusetts Agriculture, State Apple Recipe Contest, and conducted a soil sampling program for the home gardeners testing over 2,000 soil samples. Designed and exhibited at the Spring Flower Show in Bosto during the week of March 22, 1976. Designed and exhibited at the State Building in Springfield, Massachusetts during the Eastern States Exposition for the period of September 10-21, 1975.

The Assistant Director was a guest participant of the National Broiler Council at the National Chicken Cooking Contest in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania during the week of July 14, 1975. Coordinated for the Massachusetts Flower Growers Association, New Varieties Day for Carnation at the Burlington Mall. Wrote radio commercial for the Asparagus advertising program.

CROP SURVEY

Through participation in the New England Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, a cooperative function of the U.S.D.A. Statistical Reporting Service and the New England State Departments of Agriculture, the following units are published and disseminated.

Weekly Crop Bulletins - providing seasonal timely information on crop status weather conditions, rainfall and growing degree days with comparisons.

Commodity Crop Reports - periodic reports of planting intentions, harvest estimates, yields, storage reports and crop value are published.

New England Fruit Tree Survey - 1976 - published approximately every five years outlining changes in orchards, tree size and type and related information with comparisons.

Objective Field Survey - annual survey of cranberries which permits an accurate pre-harvest estimate of crop yield which is vital to the determination of efficient marketing allocations and also, provides accurate determination of crop not harvested due to various factors.

Massachusetts Agricultural Statistics - 1976 - an annual compilation of Massachusetts agricultural statistical information for the 1975 crop year.

ROADSIDE MARKETING

This program to assist fruit and vegetable growers to improve their competitive position through direct marketing to the consumer to the ultimate benefit of both the grower and consumer has not operated during this year. Administrative procedures to curtail the number of state employees prevented the employment of a Roadside Marketing Specialist for this program.

ANNUAL REPORT JULY 1, 1975 TO JUNE 30, 1976

Division of Plant Pest Control
Massachusetts Department of Food and Agriculture

P. C. Kuzmiski, Director
Division of Plant Pest Control

The primary goal of the Plant Pest Control Division is to prevent the entry and further spread of damaging plant pests into the Commonwealth.

The following activities or objectives are executed in order to help achieve our goal:

I Inspection of Nurseries

The annual inspection of nurseries begins on July 1 each year. This year 500 nurseries were inspected and certified. Predominant pests found in the nurseries included: Japanese beetle, Aphids, numerous Scales, Spruce galls, Red spider, Black vine beetles, Lace bugs, White fly, Oak leaf miners, and Skeletonizers. Plant diseases by fungi were common resulting in leaf spots on deciduous plants. In general the nurseries were in good condition relative to their freedom from important plant pests.

II Nursery Agents Licenses

Agents licenses to permit buying and selling of nursery stock were issued to over 350 applicants this year. Applicants must list their sources of supply and these sources must be certified before an Agents license is issued.

III Certification of Plants to Other States and Countries

In order to allow movement of plants from Massachusetts to other states and countries, inspections are made for specific pests as required by the importing states or countries.

Vegetable, flower, tree and shrub seeds, potatoes, and apples in addition to plant items are inspected for export under this activity.

Houseplants continue to be a leading commodity requiring inspection for interstate movement.

The total number of inspections in this category made this year numbered approximately 700.

IV Inspection of Plants from Other States and Countries

Under a cooperative program with the federal agency, APHIS, a post-entry inspection is made of foreign plants growing here. All of these plants are inspected once during each growing season and released from detention at the end of the second growing season.

As the occasion might require, plants from other states that lack proper certification are inspected here or their state of origin contacted to determine their certification status.

There were 50 individuals and nurseries having plants growing in detention under this quarantine this year. This is a good way to help prevent a foreign plant pest from becoming established here.

V Plant Quarantine

Purposes of plant quarantines are to prevent further artificial spread of established plant pests. The White Pine Blister Rust quarantine is enforced here by the regulatory action of issuing control area permits allowing the planting of currants and gooseberries in nonrestricted planting sites.

Control area permits were issued to 219 applicants this year. This Division has the sole authority to promulgate and enforce plant quarantines for the Commonwealth.

VI Collaboration with U. S. Department of Agriculture

Our collabroation with the federal agency APHIS continued with the enforcement of federal domestic plant quarantines relating to control of Gypsy and Brown-tail moths, Japanese beetle, Black Stem rust, and Insect detection. The regulated items certified for interstate movement under these quarantines represent values of several million dollars per year and have a direct bearing upon the economy of the Commonwealth.

VII Survey and Trapping Programs

Field surveys and trapping programs are active throughout applicable times of the year.

Trapping activities were conducted for presence and further spread of the insects European Chafer and Cereal Leaf Beetle. These two pests are now established here and their incidence is maintained each year through this type of activity.

Field survey and soil sampling is made each year to determine presence of the Golden Nematode, a serious pest of potatoes. To date this pest has not been found in this state.

VIII Public Information Activities

Under this activity, the Division serves as a source of information to the public by answering inquiries related to the many phases of Agriculture. There is a constant demand for information regarding plant pest identification, control measures, and cultural requirements for ornamental and vegetable plants.

Regular monthly public relation programs are maintained on two radio programs. Meetings of the Eastern Plant Board are attended annually. Other meetings attended include: Pesticide Board, Massachusetts Nurserymen's Association, Tree Wardens and Arborists and legislative meetings relative to a pesticide law.

ANNUAL REPORT
1975-1976

DIVISION OF POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

JAMES P. SHEEHAN

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FREDERIC WINTHROP, JR.

COMMISSIONER

The Division of Poultry and Poultry Products is responsible for the supervision and enforcement of the Massachusetts Egg Laws under the following authority:

Chapter 369 - Acts of 1935 (Fresh Egg Law)
Chapter 266 - Acts of 1951 (Egg Sizing Law)
Chapter 393 - Acts of 1962 (The A.B.C. Law)
Chapter 337 - Acts of 1957 (An act relative to the control of disease in the purchase, sale and transportation of Live Poultry and hatching eggs)

STAFF OF DIVISION

James P. Sheehan, Supervising Inspector

Albert Wark, Poultry Inspector

Henry Midura, Poultry Inspector

Lawrence Bliss, Poultry Inspector

Harvey Smith, Poultry Inspector

Lawrence Nixon, Poultry Inspector

Marcia Weinman, Secretary

By regulation under the Division of Animal Health, we supervise and inspect poultry entered in poultry shows and fairs for clinical symptoms of any infectious disease before the birds can be caged at the shows to prevent any outbreaks of disease.

POULTRY HEALTH PROGRAM

The division is continuing to inspect all poultry before the birds are entered in any show for clinical symptoms of disease. This effort is to prevent the spread of any disease among our poultry industry.

The Mycoplasma Gallisepticum vaccination program has been continued another year with our market egg producer flocks. This program has been very successful, preventing any outbreaks of M.G., in these flocks during the laying period.

The Pullorum-typhoid testing program continues with our breeders showing negative results to pullorum. It has been suggested that only the primary breeding stock be tested 100% the multiplier stock can be checked by testing only 25% of the flock and each year reducing this by 5% percentage points.

We have found that the reactors to pullorum are found in our bantam flocks. This year we have had no reactors.

A summary of our Pullorum-typhoid and Mycoplasma Gallisepticum work is reported further on in this report.

SHELL EGG SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

In cooperation with the U.S.D.A., Agricultural Marketing Service our inspectors visit seventy-five (75) producers, graders, and egg handlers quarterly to determine the disposition of restricted eggs (dirties, checks, inedibles, or loss) dirties and checks for processing only in an official U.S.D.A., egg products plant and inedibles and loss to be denatured and destroyed to prevent them from being used as human food. For this service we are reimbursed by the U.S.D.A., at the rate of $1200. a month, an increase of $100. a month over last year.

U S D A LUNCH PROGRAM & FEE GRADING

Our inspectors also inspect frozen poultry used for the School Lunch Program to determine that it is solidly frozen on arrival at the frozen food warehouse. For this service we are reimbursed at the rate of $10.50 per hour plus travel expenses.

We are also called upon for Fee Grading in Official USDA plants and are reimbursed at the rate of $6.25 per hour plus expenses.

For the above services rendered by the Division of Poultry there is a return of about $22,000 per year to the Commonwealth.

COOPERATION, PROMOTION, EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The division cooperates with the Federal Animal Health officials in the control of poultry disease wherever they may exist in the Commonwealth.

We work closely with the Extension Service in the development of poultry farming methods of management, housing, marketing, etc.

We continue to work closely with the Massachusetts Poultry Association and during the year many programs are developed to help promote eggs and educate the public to the value of eggs in the every-day diet. These programs are featured at the Burlington Mall, Eastern States Exposition, and occasional T.V., and radio programs.

We continue to cooperate with the New England Egg Council on egg promotion programs.

The work of blood testing poultry breeding flocks for pullorum typhoid is continuing in cooperation with the National Poultry Improvement Plan of the U.S.D.A.

COOPERATION, PROMOTION, EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES CONTINUED

The division is working with the U.S.D.A., Market News Service, compiling information on egg inventories each Monday morning. These inventories from throughout the country are compiled in Newark, New Jersey, and printed in the egg report sent out each Tuesday and Friday.

We are continuing to cooperate with the U.S.D.A., Agricultural Marketing Service on the Shell Egg Surveillance program and have been successful in bringing the producers, processors and handlers into compliance with the Federal Regulations. This has been accomplished with a limited work force.

MYCOPLASMA GALLISEPTICUM TESTING FOR YEAR

The following breeders have their flocks totally tested at the time of their pullorum test. They follow-up by monitoring five percent (5%) of their flock every twenty-one (21) to thirty (30) days.

Arbor Acres, Inc.
Frank Hardy & Sons
Norman Lawton
Cobb's Breeding Corp.
Hubbard Farms, Inc.
DeKalb-Warren, Inc.
Bristol County Agricultural School
University of Mass.
Bennett Turkey Farm
Sandwich State Game Farm

There were no reactors during the year. These breeder farms must be clean of Pullorum-Typhoid and Mycoplasma Gallisepticum to be certified for export of baby chicks and hatching eggs. The records of these tests are on file in our office at all times.

FAIR AND/OR POULTRY SHOWS INSPECTED

Hampden County 4-H Poultry Show
Eastern States Expo.
Barnstable Fair
Marshfield Fair-2 Shows
Westfield Fair
Hillside Fair
Rehoboth Fair
Union Agric. Fair-2 Shows
Hampshire, Franklin & Hampden Fair
Berkshire County 4-H Fair
Middlesex County 4-H Fair
Spencer Fair
Franklin County Fair
Foxboro Fair-2 Shows
Bolton Fair
New England Poultry Show
Brockton Fair-2 Shows
Whitman Bantam Club
Boston Poultry Show
Middleboro Fair-2 Shows
Essex County Poultry Poultry
Topsfield Fair
Merrimack Valley Poultry Club

NPIP 15F FORMS APPROVED FOR EXPORT JULY 1975 - JUNE 1976

	Countries	Breeders	Females	Males	Doz. Hatching Eggs
July 1975	14	5	154,955	28,917	5,460
August	16	3	140,944	27,377	13,410
September	26	3	288,816	52,164	61,140
October	16	4	101,193	28,830	32,010
November	15	4	96,354	40,962	3,150
December	11	4	87,898	20,886	4,080
January 1976	19	4	87,137	20,746	11,475
February	21	4	271,458	59,449	121,710
March	22	5	138,810	26,080	10,140
April	21	5	121,521	24,011	18,030
May	25	5	169,120	50,147	26,640
June	12	4	109,025	20,371	7,260
Totals	51	5	1,767,231	399,940	314,505

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS SHIPPED BY MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY BREEDERS TO THE FOLLOWING NUMBER OF COUNTRIES:

Countries 51
Breeders 5
Females 1,767,231 = 2,167,171
Males 399,940
Doz. Hatching Eggs 314,505 x 12 = 3,774,060

PULLORUM-TYPHOID BLOOD TESTING PROGRAM

Broiler Chick Breeders	49,393
Market Egg Breeders	29,070
Turkey Breeders	1,020
Standard Exhibition Breeders	6,575
Bantam Breeders	2,783
Pheasants	1,720
Quail	441
Partridge	72
Guinea Hens	13
Doves	0
Ducks	113
Geese	31
Peacocks	14
Orientals	0
Grouse	0
Pigeons	22
	91,267

BABY CHICKS & HATCHING EGGS SHIPPED TO THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES

Argentina
Austria
Bermuda
Berundi
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Ceylon
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Ecuador
Egypt
France
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Hawaii
Holland
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Iran
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea
Lebanon
Malaysia
Mexico
Nigeria
Pakistan
Panama
Peru
Phillipines
Portugal
Poland
Puerto Rico
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Singapore
Spain
Syria
Taiwan
Thailand
Turkey
Uruguay
West Indies
Venezuela

RETAIL INSPECTIONS OF EGGS FOR THE YEAR

Month	Stores Visited	Violations Fresh	Violations Size	Non Violations
July	147	5	1	289
August	176	1	2	353
September	150	11	0	291
October	261	14	2	511
November	273	6	1	524
December	276	1	0	551
January	258	2	0	416
February	305	1	0	609
March	312	12	0	618
April	266	7	0	529
May	254	3	0	505
June	354	7	0	702
Total	3,032	70	6	5,898

STATE INSTITUTIONS EGG INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

Month	No. of Institutions	Cases of Eggs	No. of Inspections	Cases Rejected
July	3	21	3	0
August	7	73	10	29
September	10	118	14	24
October	8	114	16	0
November	6	96	11	33
December	6	155	16	38
January	13	129	19	32
February	10	122	14	9
March	12	188	21	144
April	10	121	14	0
May	7	99	12	43
June	8	92	11	35
Totals	100	1,328	161	387

NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY OF BREEDING FLOCK PARTICIPATION

SECTION A SUMMARY OF BLOOD TESTING WORK

The data reported below are for flocks of Waterfowl, Exhibition Poultry & Game Birds

Diseases Control Program	Flocks Tested			Flocks with Reactors			
	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flocks	No. Birds Tested	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flocks	No. Birds Tested	No. Reactors
Pullorum-Typhoid	335	54,117	54,117		N	O N	E

SECTION B FLOCK PARTICIPATION - BY CLASSES & BREEDING STATUS

No. of Flocks and Birds by Breeding Class

Disease Control Class and Breeding Status	U.S. Approved		U.S. Certified		Breeding Not Under Official Supervision		Total	
	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Bi
U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid Clean a-Primary Breeders	335	54,117	54,117		335	54,117	335	54,1

NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY CONTINUED

SECTION A SUMMARY OF BLOOD TESTING WORK

The data reported below are for Egg Type Chickens

Disease Control Program	Flocks Tested			Flocks with Reactors			
	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flocks	No. Birds Tested	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flocks	No. Birds Tested	No. Reactors
Pullorum-Typhoid	6	152,098	89,553				
Mycoplasma-Gallisepticum	6	152,098	91,258	N	O	N	E
S. Typhimurium							

SECTION B FLOCK PARTICIPATION - BY CLASSES & BREEDING STATUS

No. of Flocks and Birds by Breeding Class

Disease Control Class and Breeding Status	U.S. Approved		U.S. Certified		Breeding Not Under Official Supervision		Total	
	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds
U.S. Pullorum Typhoid Clean								
a Primary Breeders	6	152,098					6	152,098
b Multiplier Flocks								
U.S. Gallisepticum Clean								
a Primary Breeders	6	91,258					6	91,258
b Multiplier Flocks								

NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY CONTINUED

SECTION A SUMMARY OF BLOOD TESTING WORK

The data reported below are for Meat Type Chickens

Disease Control Program	Flocks Tested			Flocks with Reactors			
	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flocks	No. Birds Tested	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flocks	No. Birds Tested	No. Reactors
Pullorum-Typhoid	3	35,160	35,160				
M. Gallisepticum	3	35,160	21,096				
S. Typhimurium							

N O N E

SECTION B FLOCK PARTICIPATION - BY CLASSES AND BREEDING STATUS

No. of Flocks and Birds by Breeding Status

Disease Control Class and Breeding Status	U.S. Approved		U.S. Certified		Breeding Not Under Official Supervision		Total	
	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds
U.S. Pullorum-Typhoid clean								
a - Primary Breeders	2	35,160					2	35,160
b - Multiplier Flocks	1	2,120					1	2,120
U.S.M. Gallisepticum clean								
a - Primary Breeders	2	35,160					2	35,160
b - Multiplier Flocks	1	2,120					1	2,120

NATIONAL POULTRY IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUMMARY CONTINUED

SECTION A SUMMARY OF BLOOD TESTING WORK

The data reported below are for Turkey Breeders

Disease Control Program	Flocks Tested			Flocks with Reactors			
	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flocks	No. Birds Tested	No. Flocks	No. Birds in Flocks	No. Birds Tested	No. Reactors
Pullorum-Typhoid	3	947	947				
S. Typhimurium	3	947	947	N	O	N	E

SECTION B FLOCK PARTICIPATION - BY CLASSES & BREEDING STATUS

No. of Flocks and Birds by Breeding Class

Disease Control Class and Breeding Status	U.S. Approved		U.S. Certified		Breeding Not Under Official Supervision		Total	
	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flocks	Birds	Flock	Birds
U.S. Pullorum Typhoid Clean								
a - Primary Breeders	3	947					3	947
b - Multiplier Flocks								
U.S. Typhimurium Control								
a - Primary Breeders	3	947					3	947
b - Multiplier Flocks								

APIARY INSPECTION ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

Apiary inspection is performed during the months between April and October; most work is performed during warm weather in this time period. This report is designed to outline activities performed in the following months of the fiscal year 1975-1976: July, August, September, and October of 1975 and April, May, and June of 1976.

Six part-time apiary inspectors covered Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden, Worcester, Middlesex, Essex, Norfolk, Plymouth, and Barnstable counties during the summer and fall of 1975. In the spring of 1976, four of the inspectors from the previous year expressed that they no longer wished to inspect for the Massachusetts Department of Food and Agriculture. Four new inspectors were subsequently hired. These personnel are paid on a per diem basis through the spring, summer and early fall months. All apiary inspectors have a working knowledge of beekeeping and larval honeybee disease identification and its control.

Apiary inspection progressed satisfactorily throughout Massachusetts during the month of July (1975). All counties received some degree of inspection. The growing popularity of hobbiest beekeeping was indicated by the substantial increase in numbers of beekeepers discovered by the apiary inspectors. With this increase in colony numbers, larval disease statistics indicate no rise over 1974. Colonies accumulated significant stores from July honey plants. Adequate moisture conditions had a lot to do with these significant gains.

Insecticide damage due to parathion application on cranberry bogs and sevin used to control corn borers and corn ear worms was much more severe than in 1974. The means for less devastating insecticide application in relation to the presence of honeybee

population still exists, but the costs for these practices near being prohibitive. The beekeepers hardest hit was generally renting their bees for pollination purposes to cranberry growers.

Moisture conditions in August remained consistent with the previous month. In most localities additional stores were piled on those already accumulated in July. Purple loosestrife and early goldenrod yielded significant amounts of honey. Only in areas where pesticide damage persisted did beekeepers confront the problem of low yielding colonies. Mosquito control programs using malithion caused severe losses in parts of Plymouth, Bristol, and Norfolk counties. Moving affected colonies is a good solution for pesticide damage, but is is often impossible to find new apiary sites because of suburbanization, pesticide from market gardeners, and under productive honey locations.

Apiary inspection progressed well in all the counties of Massachusetts. Middlesex county was inspected more thoroughly than in previous years.

As of September 4, 1975, lack of apiary inspection funding ended field inspection until the following year (1976). Most inspectors finished a majority of their assigned territories. Hampden, Franklin, Essex, Middlesex, and Barnstable counties were completed. Large parts of Berkshire and southern Worcester counties were also inspected. Norfolk, Bristol and Plymouth counties received spotty inspections when several pollinators requested disease free certificates to move their colonies out-of-state.

Insecticide damage during September was minimal throughout the state except in the Hockamock Swamp areas of Bristol, Norfolk, and Plymouth counties. Some beekeepers in this area experienced devastatig losses to their colonies after mosquito control programs sprayed aerially swamp regions with malithion. Evidence of Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus (EEE) found in the mosquito Culiseta melanura precipated the spray programs. During inspection work carried out for

the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS), very little larval disease was discovered. Approximately one hundred colonies were examined for pesticide damage in September. These colonies revealed severely decreased hive bee populations; a condition detrimental to honeybees about to enter the winter months.

Although the field inspectors were laid-off on September 4, 1975, the Chief Apiary Inspector continued inspecting for out-of-state disease free certificates and ASCS indemnity inspections into the month of October. In the course of insecticide indemnity inspection, diseased hives were discovered. Massachusetts Department of Food and Agriculture's apiary inspection participation with the ASCS's indemnity work does play a very important part providing a service to beekeepers. Without some financial stimulus to replace lost colonies caused by mounting insecticide pressure, many beekeepers would not continue with their pollination oriented avocations.

Some remnants of brood rearing persisted into the middle of October. The condition of Massachusetts's honey beehives was better at this time than the previous year (1974). Certain beekeepers had to feed sugar syrup for winter preparation. Removing too much honey for extracting purposes contributed to this situation. In spite of scattered instances of fall syrup feeding, wintering possibilities look good. A forecast cannot accurately be made six months in advance for a practice as unpredictable as beekeeping. Wholesale prices for honey remained about $.60 to $.65 a pound. Retail prices ranged approximately $.95 to $1.25 per pound. These prices differed insignifically from 1974 prices. Demand has had a profound effect on the price of Bay State honey.

Colony populations appeared to be adequate during the inspection of hives destined for out-of-state pollination. Several beekeepers applied for out-of-state disease-free certificates. In order to comply with other state's Plant Pest Control regulations demands that hives brought into their states be disease free, colonies health must be established.

Apiary inspector applications were mailed to all desiring them. The Department of Employment Security (DES) also supplied applications All inspectors from the previous year had to apply through DES in order to be considered by the Massachusetts Department of Food and Agriculture. Those previous inspectors were also contacted to find out what their tentative plans would be. Application forms from potential apiary inspectors were reviewed for promising candidates to work in Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Worcester counties. Several inspectors were considered from this group of applicants in subsequent months. Often applicants did not have the desired qualifications.

Because of the erratic nature of the weather conditions in April (1976), first very warm and then rather cold, not much apiary inspection was carried out except in the case of pollinators who needed out-of-state certificates to take their bees out of state for apple and blueberry pollination.

The reason for the absence of January, February, and March apiary reports was that no apiary inspection was performed during these months. Usually diseased inspection is impractical because of moderate brood development and unusually variable weather conditions. It would be to the detriment of a colony's brood production to carry out this procedure during cold weather; young larvae and pupae generally die when exposed to chilling conditions outside the hive. Colonies built up unusually well during late April's week of warmth. Red maple nectar and pollen played an important role in this rapid hive population expansion. This led to 25% swarming conditions later in May.

Several interviews were given to potential apiary inspectors, but none of the applicants had the desired qualifications or knowledge to suitably perform apiary inspection.

Three of the four new apiary inspectors were officially hired in June after they had demonstrated adequate field knowledge of honeybee brood diseases.

In the past two year, a new larval disease has made its appearance over eastern Massachusetts in particular. It has been identified as mummy brood or chalkbrood. Infected larvae resembles moldy wheat seed. The disease caused by the fungus, Ascophaera apis, infects the larvae in relatively few colonies in certain apiaries. Medication containing thiabendazole has proved semi-successful. Chalkbrood's spread from colony to colony has been attributed to drifting. Pollen contaminated with this pathogen's spores used in spring supplemental feeding has also been blamed for the new inroads in Massachusetts. Chalkbrood is common in certain southern states where it is considered inconsequential. Perhaps the mass movement of colonies and package bees from the South to the North has played some part in the presence of chalkbrood in our area.

Approximately 7,400 colonies were inspected during fiscal year 1975-1976 out of about 12,000 hives. Because four of the apiary inspectors were unfamiliar with their individual territories, about 75% of the hives inspected last year were inspected this year. More emphasis was placed on disease control after its discovery in fiscal year 1975-1976 than in previous years. American Foulbrood declined in most areas, especially where beekeepers burned their diseased colonies.

Alfred Carl, Jr.
Chief Apiary Inspector

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE--APIARY INSPECTION

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

SEASON 1976

COUNTY	NO. COL. EXAMINED		NO. COL. OWNED		NO. COL. A.F.B.		NO. COL. E.F.B.		NO. COL. TREATED		NO. COL. DESTROYED	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Barnstable	432	523	432	525	14	28	0	0	14	11	0	17
Berkshire	60	--	168	168	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Bristol	40	--	1086	1086	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
Essex	809	1356	1316	1364	24	70	27	50	51	120	0	0
Franklin	151	--	316	316	5	--	0	--	5	--	0	--
Hampden	525	180	525	190	6	6	0	2	6	3	0	5
Hampshire	339	114	421	117	1	22	0	6	1	23	0	5
Middlesex	1199	1812	1587	1860	160	158	117	1	277	158	0	1
Norfolk	935	315	1450	1450	34	14	55	0	89	14	0	0
Plymouth	2089	765	2531	2068	48	37	73	--	121	37	0	--
Worcester	223	202	829	214	3	4	0	--	3	4	0	0
Suffolk	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--	0	--
TOTALS	6802	5267	10661	9358	295	339	271	59	567	370	0	28
Est.# Col. in Mass.	12,000											
AFB 1975		4%										
EFB 1975		4%										
AFB 1976		6.4%										
EFB 1976		1.1%										

ANNUAL REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

BONDING AND LICENSING OF MILK AND POULTRY DEALERS

Frederic Winthrop, Jr., Commissioner

James T. Walsh, Hearings Officer

July 1, 1975 - July 1, 1976

MILK DEALERS

The following is a breakdown of the bond account by the different types of securities and compared with June 30, 1975.

	July 1, 1975	July 1, 1976
Bonds	$ 0.	0.
Bank Books	37,605.	$36,805.
Stock	22,000.	19,500.
Miscellaneous	0.	0.
Surety Bonds	$379,300.	$460,400.
Real Estate Mortgages	4,000.	4,000.
Life Insurance Policies	1,400.	1,400.
Total	$444,505.	$522,105.

During the fiscal year there were no foreclosures on milk dealer surety bonds. Producer co-operative associations have continued to enlarge upon the practice of full supply contracts with Massachusetts milk dealers.

Poultry Dealers

During the fiscal year 14 poultry dealers were licensed and 16 poultry transportation vehicles. These dealers posted bonds in the amount of $47,000.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
State Reclamation Board
Leverett Saltonstall Building, Government Center
100 Cambridge Street, Boston 02202

EDWARD WRIGHT, CHAIRMAN
HAROLD D. ROSE
JOHN J. McCOLGAN
CHARLES J. CANNON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

STATE RECLAMATION BOARD

Annual Report Fiscal 1976

The State Reclamation Board serves in the Department of Food and Agriculture under the provisions of Chapter 252 of the General Laws. The principle functions of the Board are:

1. Supervision of eight county mosquito control projects.
2. Supervision of two voluntary trusts.
3. Supervision of two greenhead fly control districts.
4. Supervision of four individual town greenhead fly control districts.
5. Aquatic plant and animal control in Musquashiat and Straits Ponds.
6. Advising, reviewing and approving mosquito control programs of municipalities not in organized control districts.
7. Liaison capacity between the various projects and State agencies such as the Comptroller's and Treasurer's Office, the Department of Corporation and Taxation, the Office of the Secretary of Environmental Affairs, the waterways division of the Department of Public Works and the Office of the Attorney General.

The annual appropriations for the various projects total in excess of two million dollars. The initial appropriation for most projects are made by the Legislature but are assessed back to the various municipalities within the projects under special acts of the Legislature.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
State Reclamation Board
Leverett Saltonstall Building, Government Center
100 Cambridge Street, Boston 02202

EDWARD WRIGHT, CHAIRMAN
HAROLD D. ROSE
JOHN J. McCOLGAN
CHARLES J. CANNON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Members of the State Reclamation Board are:
Mr. Harold D. Rose representing the Division of Environmental Quality Engineering.
Mr. John J. McColgan representing the Department of Food and Agriculture.

The regular meetings of the Board are held on the first Friday of the month at 11:A.M. at the office of Mr. John J. McColgan on the twenty-first floor, one hundred Cambridge Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Additional meetings are scheduled as necessary.

Control of greenhead flies is carried out entirely by the use of traps. Cape Cod Greenhead Fly Control District distributes one thousand five hundred traps while the North Shore Greenhead Fly Control District distributes one thousand two hundred traps annually. These traps are installed at beaches and marsh areas.

Today more and more emphasis is being placed on the elimination and control of larvae , thereby making it less necessary for pesticides to be dispersed into the atmosphere to contaminate the environment in control of the adult mosquito. These methods of eliminating and controlling larvae are usually referred to as "source reduction procedures. They are preventative in nature and include such work as filling, drainage, ditching, stream clearance, etc.

The Reclamation Board delegates to the appropriate mosquito control projects, the responsibility for supervision of the maintenance of the salt marsh ditching since most of the ditched areas are located within the geographical limits of the mosquito control project. These ditches were originally

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
State Reclamation Board
Leverett Saltonstall Building, Government Center
100 Cambridge Street, Boston 02202

EDWARD WRIGHT, CHAIRMAN
HAROLD D. ROSE
JOHN J. McCOLGAN
CHARLES J. CANNON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

constructed by hand labor in 1930 and 1931. This maintenance work is essential if the ditches are to function efficiently and effectively. Breeding of salt marsh mosquitoes and the amount of pesticides necessary to control them is greatly reduced by these ditches. The cost of the maintenance is borne by the municipalities in which these ditches are located. These municipalities are assessed annually by the Reclamation Board, in accordance with the provisions set forth in Section four of Chapter 112 of the Acts of 1931.

The Board received many inquiries from communities desirous of joining projects already in operation or in the formulation of new projects. Several meetings have been attended by Board Members with representatives of the communities expressing this desire.

Increasing labor cost, cost of insecticide, machinery, repairs, tools, overhead and others have necessitated increased budgets for the projects.

Respectfully submitted,
Charles J. Cannon
Secretary

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNSEL

July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976

John J. McColgan, Counsel

In accordance with the provisions of Section 33 of Chapter 30 of the General Laws as amended, recommendations for legislation were submitted to the Secretary of State together with a draft of the bills embodying the legislation recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS

AN ACT FURTHER DEFINING THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATE RECLAMATION BOARD. For over two centuries there has been reclamation work going on in the Commonwealth. The early settlers came to realize that the presence of wetlands in their community usually caused disease. They reclaimed these wetlands by drainage or filling. Subsequent to World War II, the drainage and filling of wetlands became unpopular, therefore, there has been no reclamation project since that time. The laws, however, are still on the books. With a slight change in them, it will be possible to reclaim lands in the Commonwealth that have become eyesores. We have many abandon gravel pits throughout the Commonwealth that could be put to useful purposes if they were reclaimed. This bill would be the first step toward reclaiming this valuable resource for farming, recreation or other uses.

AN ACT REORGANIZING THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE. We in the Department feel that reorganization is long overdue. In years past, the Department was considered as a regulatory agency. In recent years the Department has been promoting food and agriculture, therefore, we have a duel function. Because of this, we would like to separate these functions by putting all our regulatory work into a bureau of health and regulatory services. The promotional and marketing features of the department will be a separate bureau, as will the administration; and the three bureaus will come directly under the Commissioner of Food and Agriculture.

AN ACT FURTHER REGULATING THE OPERATION OF RIDING SCHOOLS AND STABLES WHERE HORSES ARE KEPT FOR HIRE. This bill is an amendment to our present riding school law. We feel that in some instances our fee of $50 is too high for some of the younger people who have a couple of horses and give riding lessons. It also provides that there will be no fee for non-profit educational institutions. However, because we feel we should check these operations, they will be required to obtain a license.

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE APPRAISAL OF DAMAGES CAUSED BY DEER AND MOOSE. The Department of Fisheries, Wildlife and Recreational Vehicles now have a law on the books which protect them against claims by people other than farmers when damage is done to crops caused by deer or moose. However, it does not protect the small farmer; the man who operates with less than five (5) acres. We are encouraging all types of farming so that the Massachusetts consumer will not have to pay the price of food transported by rail from the midwest, the south and California. We are asking that reference to section three of chapter sixty-one A be deleted so that these small farmers will be protected.

AN ACT TRANSFERRING THE CARE, CONTROL AND MAINTENANCE OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL LANDS TO THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE. Some of the Departments in the Commonwealth, notably Mental Health, Public Health, Corrections and Public Works have land they have no further use for and would like to dispose of. In most instances, this land can be used for agricultural purposes. We would like to have the first refusal on any of this land if this is to be sold. We will use this land to implement our program under the Division of Agricultural Land Use.

AN ACT PARTIALLY RESTRICTING THE POWER OF EMINENT DOMAIN WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN LANDS USED FOR AGRICULTURE OR FARMING. Agricultural land should be avoided if at all possible when there is a taking of eminent domain. This should apply to lands currently in use as well as potential agricultural lands. The Department of Public Works which has taken agricultural lands in the course of their road construction program has indicated that they are willing to cooperate with us in

ır efforts to protect the most valuable resource we have.

All we are asking is that agricultural land be treated equally with park land, ecreational areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuge, and land which is a part of an lstoric site or has national, state or local significance. We believe agricultural and is more valuable than land in these other categories.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNSEL

July 1, 1975 - June 30, 1976

John J. McColgan, Counsel

The report of the Counsel which takes in the legislation effecting the Department in previous years was divided into two legislative years. The reason is that the department report is on a fiscal basis and the legislative calendar is on an annual basis. Therefore, starting with this report, the calendar year of the legislature will be used. It will, however, be necessary to include the latter part of 1975 and then continue on to the full legislative year of 1976.

Chapter 363 - AN ACT FURTHER REGULATING THE PROTECTION OF WETLANDS. This act among other things exempted the maintenance of drainage and flooding systems of cranberry bogs from the provisions of the wetlands act.

Chapter 451 - AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE ADMISSION TO THE PRACTICE OF VETERINARY MEDICINE AND RELATIVE TO THE APPROVAL OF SCHOOLS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE. This act rewrote the entire veterinary medicine law.

Chapter 489 - AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE TOWN OF NORTHBRIDGE IN THE CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS MOSQUITO CONTROL PROJECT.

Chapter 496 - AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE BASIS FOR THE ANNUAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE NORFOLK COUNTY MOSQUITO CONTROL PROJECT. This act provided that the assessment of the towns shall be based on one-quarter in proportion to their said valuations, three-quarters in proportion to their respective areas, three-quarters in proportion to said valuation and one-quarter in proportion to their respective areas, whichever is the lesser amount.

Chapter 498 - AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE APPRAISAL OF DAMAGES CAUSED BY DEER AND MOOSE. Under this act only farmers with five-acres or more of land would be able to collect damages caused by deer and moose. The Department was not in favor of the five-acre provision.

Chapter 538 - AN ACT PROVIDING A PENALTY FOR THE CARRYING AWAY OR CONVERSION OF CERTAIN MILK CONTAINERS WITHOUT PERMISSION OF THEIR OWNERS.

Chapter 706 - AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS. This act amended all of the laws necessary to make the Executive Office of Environmenta Affairs effective.

Chapter 794 - AN ACT RELATING TO AGRICULTURAL OR HORTICULTURAL LANDS. This act created chapter 61A, the so-called Farmland Assessment Act.

Chapter 807 - AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE FORMULATION OF A MASSACHUSETTS GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY.

Chapter 808 - AN ACT FURTHER REGULATING THE ZONING ENABLING ACT. This act rewrote the zoning laws.

The following two resolves were of interest to agriculture:

Chapter 3 - RESOLVE PROVIDING FOR AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY BY THE MASSACHUSETTS PORT AUTHORITY RELATIVE TO THE FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A FOREIGN-TRADE ZONE IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

Chapter 33 - RESOLVE INCREASING THE SCOPE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION ESTABLISHED TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY RELATIVE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION AND EFFECTS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT LAWS IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

The following are the acts of 1976 that effected the Department of Food & Agriculture in one way or another:

Chapter 68 - AN ACT PROVIDING THAT THE SECRETARY OF COMMUNITIES AND DEVELOPMENT BE A MEMBER OF THE FARMLAND VALUATION ADVISORY COMMISSION IN LIEU OF THE COMMISSIONER OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS.

Chapter 115 - AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN FARMS FOR DAMAGES CAUSED BY DEER OR MOOSE. This was an amendment to the act that was passed in 1975 and provides that the farmer whether or not he owns five acres of land shall be eligible to be reimbursed for damages caused by deer or moose.

Chapter 136 - AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE LICENSING OF MILK DEALERS. This act s to do with the licensing of milk dealers in cities and towns.

Chapter 217 - AN ACT PROVIDING FOR AN ADDITIONAL SIXTY-DAYS OF HARNESS ORSE RACING FOR HAMPDEN, HAMPSHIRE AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES.

Chapter 264 - AN ACT PERMITTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES ND CERTAIN POINTS OF ENTRY WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH.

Chapter 283 - AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR NINETEEN UNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN, FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, OMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND CERTAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH, FOR NTEREST, SINKING FUND AND SERIAL BOND REQUIREMENTS AND FOR CERTAIN PERMANENT MPROVEMENTS. Section 3B of this act abolished eleven specific funds including he Agricultural Purposes Fund.

The following two resolves were of interest to agriculture:

Chapter 18 - RESOLVE INCREASING THE SCOPE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION STABLISHED TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY RELATIVE TO THE ADEQUACY AND COPE OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH.

Chapter 23 - RESOLVE INCREASING THE SCOPE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION STABLISHED TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY RELATIVE TO THE FEASIBILITY OF ECODIFYING THE LAW PERTAINING TO THE CONTROL OF DOGS AND CATS AND OTHER ATTERS RELATIVE THERETO.

ANNUAL REPORT

JULY 1, 1976 TO JUNE 30, 1977

FREDERIC WINTHROP, Jr.
Commissioner

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT of FOOD and AGRICULTURE

100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Ma. 02202

3
/77

State Library of Massachusetts
State House, Boston

MP
M41r
1976/77
c.1

FOREWORD

This report is a review of the activities of the Department of Food and Agriculture, whose mission is to regulate and promote the food and farm industry in the best interests of all Massachusetts citizens.

This past year may well be a watershed for agriculture in the Commonwealth. It is a time when public awareness of the importance of sustaining a strong agriculture appears to have suddenly burgeoned.

A variety of indicators--ranging from record enrollments at our agricultural schools, to recent land use legislation, to an increasing preference for fresh local produce on the part of shoppers--suggests that many of us now appreciate the bearing that local farms and farmland have on the quality of life and the availability of food in the future.

Frederic Winthrop Jr.

Frederic Winthrop, Jr.
Commissioner of Food
and Agriculture

Massachusetts
grown...and fresher!

DIVISION OF MARKETS
John J. Fitzgerald, Director

Farmer-to-consumer direct marketing activities ex-nded greatly this year, and the number of farmers rkets across the state increased from 7 to 19.

In support of this trend, we have intensified our omotion of Massachusetts agricultural products. This ogram and the other major activities of the Division e summarized here.

ODUCT PROMOTION

The slogan "Massachusetts Grown And Fresher" was ain the focal point of our promotional program, and plications for use of the registered trademark with is slogan have increased.

Commodity groups assisted by the Division in their ograms to promote Massachusetts grown products in-uded the Mass. Fruit Growers Assoc., Cape Cod Cranberry soc., Milk Promotion Services, Inc., Mass. Flower owers Assoc., Mass. Nurserymen's Assoc. Mass. Poultry soc., New England Vegetable Growers Assoc., Mass. Christ-s Tree Assoc., Mass. Maple Producers Assoc., Springfield operative Farmers Market and Mass. Federation of Sheep soc.

The Division also published listings of farms of-ring "pick-your-own" sales of blueberries, strawberries d vegetables, also "cut-your-own" Christmas trees and ere to buy fresh native turkeys and maple syrup direct om producers.

Exhibits to promote Massachusetts agriculture and e variety of its products were on display at the stern States Exposition in West Springfield, and the w England Flower and Garden Show in Boston.

At Faneuil Hall Marketplace in Boston, the Division coordinated the "Great Pumpkin Contest" and also the "Taste of Massachusetts" - a weeklong event where six commodity groups prepared products for public sampling. Assistance was also provided for the New England Carnation Growers "New Varieties Day" at Burlington Mall, and the June Dairy Festival at Boston Common.

MARKETING ACTIVITIES

The Division offers assistance to retail food chains, roadside farm stands and farmers markets in their efforts to market Massachusetts grown products.

The direct marketing method is growing in popularity and the Division is exploring the development of farmers markets on State and Inter-State Highways and State Public Works Depots, as well as mobile markets to bring fresh produce to inner-city residents.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Weekly news releases cover crops in season, current agricultural topics and services of the Department. Writers and broadcasters are assisted in their requests about crop production, related weather conditions, local farms, food shopping and nutrition, and legislation pertaining to agriculture. Newsclips increased to more than 2,200, up 680 over last year.

The Department continued its weekly radio program "Countryside" on WBZ Saturday and Sunday mornings, the monthly "best food buys" food demonstration on WCVB-TV's "Good Day" show, and best food buys and food reports on WHDH and WEEI. Public Service announcements explaining the advantages of buying local farm products were used by TV stations across the state.

The Department's film, "Partners of the Land" had an audience of 577,254 for 8 telecasts and an audience of 43,253 for 283 other showings.

MARKET NEWS

The Division, in cooperation with USDA Market News, publishes daily the Boston Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Report, the seasonal (Sept.-Dec.) Cape Cod Cranberry Report, and thrice weekly, the Boston Ornamental Crop Report. Also prepared and published by the Division are the daily Springfield Wholesale Farmers Market Report, the weekly Food Buyers Guide and the Special Apple Report. All market news is disseminated by mail, radio, TV, newspapers and telephone answering service.

EXPORT MARKETING

The Division's Export Market Section expedites and assists agribusiness firms in marketing their products in foreign countries. About 60 companies were serviced this year with close liaison maintained with the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington D.C.; the Eastern U.S. Agricultural and Food Export Council, Inc. (EUSAFEC), New York, N.Y., and the U.S. Department of Commerce Regional International Business Administration.

REGULATORY SERVICES

The regulatory and inspection service is responsible for all the fruit and vegetable inspections at shipping points and processing plants which are done on a fee basis at the request of the applicant or shipper. Inspections were also made at wholesale markets and retail stores in order to insure the correct labeling of apples, potatoes, seed, pet food and specialty fertilizers.

The program provides for inspection and certification of approved controlled atmosphere apple storage rooms, seed, feed and fertilizer registration and inspection, and administration of the related laws including cooperative work with USDA in regard to the Federal Acts covering these commodities.

Seed Inspection Program/Official Samples Tested

	1976	1977
Agriculture	73	72
Mixtures (lawn)	83	97
Vegetables	781	509
Flowers	321	250
Vegetable Mixture	---	1
Flower Mixture	---	5
	1,258	934

Stop Sales Orders, 1977

15 orders representing 48 lots of poor quality seed.

Fruit & Vegetable Inspection Revenue

	1975-76	1976-77
Apples	$ 9,835.08	$ 9,812.07
Cranberries	114.33	245.32
Onions	2,300.95	3,374.26
Potatoes	2,892.92	8,862.26
Squash	21.60	---------
Total	$15,064.88	$22,293.91

Feed, Fertilizer and Lime Registration

	1976 Brands	1977 Brands
Feed	1,794	1,929
Fertilizer/a	688	658
Manufacturers	**1976 Plants**	**1977 Plants**
Fertilizer/b	12	15
Lime	29	25

Feed, Fertilizer and Lime Revenue

	1976	1977
Feed	$44,850.00	$48,225.00
Fertilizer/a	17,200.00	16,450.00
Fertilizer/b	1,500.00	1,875.00
Lime	725.00	625.00
Fertilizer/c	10,785.00	8,344.77
Fertilizer/d	1,200.00	3,029.98
Total	$76,260.00	$78,549.75

/a Speciality
/b Commercial
/c Tonnage
/d Penalties

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND USE
Susan Redlich, Director

COMMUNITY GARDENING & USE OF STATE LAND:

Massachusetts is one of four states that have passed legislation to facilitate the promotion of community garden ing programs. The Division is:

---working to open up state-owned land for community garden ing,

---serving as a clearinghouse for information about communi gardening in Massachusetts,

---providing technical assistance whenever possible to community garden groups.

The Division estimates there are 236 community gardens in the state this summer. Of these, 56 are in Boston, and 180 in other towns and cities; 65 are low-income and elderly garden projects which involve some 800 gardeners. More than 10,000 Massachusetts people are gardening in community gardens.

COMMUNITY GARDENS ON STATE LAND:

Thirteen state-owned locations are currently being use by 25 different groups. This land hosts a total of 1300 family garden plots and 9 larger group gardens (youth group elderly, etc.), involving some 1400 gardeners. The Divisio is working this year to make more state land available to gardeners for next year.

Although land resources that are or could be used to produce food in this state face serious threats, many oppor tunities yet exist to protect farmlands, to increase local food-raising capabilities, and to improve beneficial relationships between people and the land. The Division seeks to promote methods of using land in ways that sustain communities.

COMMERCIAL FARMING ON STATE LAND: The Division facilitated the leasing of 153 acres for agricultural use at several state institutions.

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH
Walter F. Lewis, Director

There can be no successful animal-related agriculture without the control and eradication of livestock and poultry diseases.

Tuberculosis and brucellosis are the two most important diseases that pose a direct threat to humans since they can be transmitted from diseased animals to healthy humans.

BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL AND ERADICATION

The most serious outbreak of brucellosis since Massachusetts was declared free in 1966 occurred on three farms this year. The spread of the disease was so fast that complete herd depopulation was judged to be the most feasible solution on the first farm.

The infection on the other two large farms appeared to be moving much slower. The conventional eradication method of "test and slaughter" of infected animals was initiated. At year-end this procedure is giving promise of success.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

The surveillance to maintain our freedom from tuberculosis in bovines consists of three parts. The first is the requirement that imports arrive with certificates of health indicating that they come from TB free sources.

The second is the testing of all bovines every three years for possible presence of tuberculosis.

The third is a check that comes at the time of slaughter when meat inspectors search for TB lesions. When these are found, a trace is made to herd of origin and all members of the herd are tested.

Fortunately, another year has passed without an outbreak of tuberculosis.

HOG CHOLERA

The 1976 outbreak of hog cholera extended to July 1976. We are hoping that the disease has finally been eradicated.

Many herds were discovered to be carrying hogs with a high titer for hog cholera. This is evidence that virus has been present at some past time. Much effort was expended in getting these high-titered hogs moved to market. We cannot be considered hog cholera free until these high-titered herds are cleared up.

It is our firm belief that the manifestation of this disease, discovered in Massachusetts in 1976, came from the use of hog cholera vaccine. It is quite possible that the use of this vaccine continued after it was outlawed in 1969.

It is reliably reported that hog cholera vaccine still exists in Massachusetts. It is likely that it will be used again. In view of this situation, plans should be made to continue a surveillance of Massachusetts hogs for the presence of hog cholera titer. It is recommended that every herd be checked at least once per year. Much of this could be accomplished by splitting samples taken in connection with brucellosis eradication and revalidating.

BRUCELLOSIS CONTROL IN SWINE

Continued progress in eradication of swine brucellosis was made in 1977. Blood samples taken in connection with hog cholera eradication were split with one portion being used to test for brucellosis. It was discovered that the prevalence of the disease in eastern Massachusetts was much less than anticipated.

PROGRAMS RELATED TO HORSES

Equine Infectious Anemia

Continued progress was made this year in the eradication of E.I.A. in Massachusetts as indicated in the following table:

Year	Number of Tests	Number of Reactors
1975	20,288	147
1976	21,976	69
1977	20,404	46

Equine Encephalomyelitis

No cases of Encephalomyelitis were reported this year.

Licensing of Riding Stables

There were 229 riding stables licensed this year. The licensing and inspection of riding stables have raised the standards of service offered to the public and improved the care and treatment of horses.

Licensing of Riding Instructors

There were 790 people licensed to offer instruction in riding horses. The quality of instruction offered throughout the Commonwealth has improved since the advent of this program. Many instructors are moving into the intermediate and advanced level of instruction.

Control of Drug Abuse in Draft Horses

This program will be implemented in 1978. Testing is scheduled to start in some western meets in the fall season.

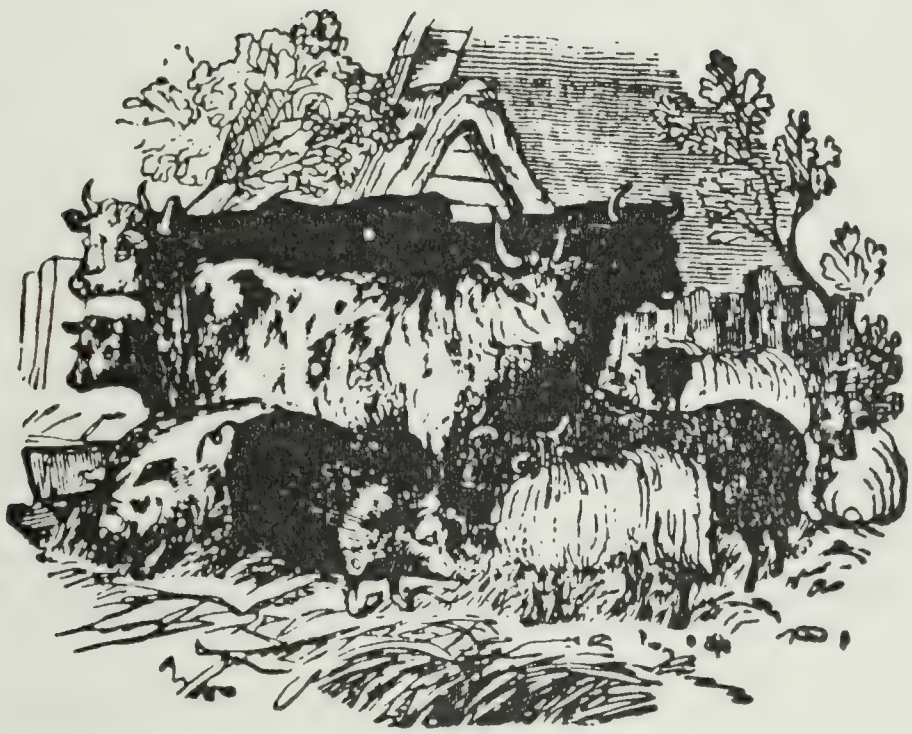
RABIES CONTROL

The Division's part in the rabies control program consisted of the quarantining of 9,600 dogs by Division appointed Animal Inspectors.

Cases of suspected rabies infection in other animals are also serviced by this Division.

PET SHOP LICENSING

Pet Shop Licenses were issued in 1977 to 237 pet shops. Coordination with SPCA inspection and solution of problem cases is important in this program.



DIVISION OF POULTRY
James Sheehan, Supervisor

POULTRY SERVICES

288 Surveillance visits were made to egg handlers registered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture under the Egg Products Inspection Act. These visits resulted in the removal of 6,146 dozen of eggs from the channels of trade because they failed to conform to the standards required. The quality of 7,638,179 dozen of eggs was certified at the point of preparation for markets.

At retail level or at the farms, 9,340 lots of eggs were inspected for correct labeling and met standards for size and quality which appear on containers. Violation of egg laws were found in 24 lots representing .26 percent of the total. Twelve firms were licensed to package eggs with the state logo, "Massachusetts Produced and Fresher."

The quality of 1,547,000 pounds of frozen turkey and chicken parts was certified at point of delivery. This poultry meat is used in the School Lunch Program.

POULTRY DISEASES

Pullorum-typhoid disease was found in one 114-bird flock of Standard Exhibition stock. This infection was discovered after the flock owner submitted the birds for laboratory analysis. One reactor was found and slaughtered. The flock was retested and showed negative results. Four cases of Infectious Laryngotracheitis were diagnosed by routine laboratory examination involving 190 birds. All four flocks were quarantined and remaining birds slaughtered.

POULTRY STANDARDIZATION

For the fourth year, no reactors to tests for Pullorum and Fowl-Typhoid were found in Massachusetts breeding flocks enrolled in the National Poultry Improvement Plan.

DIVISION OF DAIRYING AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

J. Peter Griffin, Director

DAIRY FARM INSPECTION

The Division made 8,099 "first" inspections for health and sanitation at dairy farms supplying the Massachusetts market with fluid milk. Approximately 20% or 1,550 of the farms did not pass a first inspection thus making it necessary for reinspection. Twenty percent of those reinspected did not pass and were either inspected again or scheduled for a hearing. Fifty-eight farms were actually suspended and half of these were later reinstated when found to be in compliance.

MILK PLANT INSPECTION

One hundred twelve plants were inspected and approximately 20% were not approved on first inspection and required follow-up inspections. Spot checks were made on all plants throughout the year.

MASTITIS CONTROL

In conjunction with the diagnostic laboratory at the University of Mass. in Amherst, we continued our mastitis control program. We delivered 144,627 milk samples to the lab from approximately half the herds in the state. This system of sampling, treating and resampling each quarter of every cow in a herd has proved beneficial to dairy farmers by keeping the production of milk per animal up and providing a better quality milk for consumers.

U S D A GRADING AND U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH RATINGS

Personnel in the Division certified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to inspect and grade dairy products under the U S D A program devoted 82 days to this work, and from the fees that were charged to the industry, the Commonwealth received more than $8,000 in income.

Division personnel certified by the U.S. Public Health Service to do ratings on dairy farms and milk plants under th U.S.P.H.S. program filled all requests for such ratings.

DIVISION OF FAIRS
Dennis J. Flynn, Director

The Fairs Division suffered a morale setback this year with the loss of the Agricultural Purposes Fund which was derived from a percentage of the handle at pari-mutuel fair races, and was the source of revenue for the Fairs Division for many years.

There were 125 fairs and shows comprised of 21 Major, 18 Community, 24 Youth, 22 Livestock and 40 Grange fairs.

In addition to paying premiums at the various fairs and shows, the Division is also responsible for the operation and maintenance of the Massachusetts Building at the Eastern States Exposition in West Springfield. This building is used during the fair to exhibit all of the various agricultural commodities grown in the Commonwealth. The Division is also responsible for exhibits and awards at other agricultural functions.

The Division has inspectors located throughout the state who inspect the fairs on a part-time basis, and their records are used to monitor the activities of the fair industry for the Department.

96,311 agricultural exhibits were reported, 41,876 of which were youth exhibits.

The 1977 budget of $325,000 was used for premium payments, other promotional programs and the cost of administration.

The Rehabilitation Program was granted $150,000 in 1976 which was used to upgrade Fairgrounds and make needed capital improvements for the convenience of the public.

The continued popularity of the fairs is reflected in the record attendance numbers of 2,411,493, the addition of 2,477 exhibits, and the beginning of three new fairs this season.

The two horse programs within the Division continue to grow and have received good support from the industry.

Standardbred races for Mass. breds were held at seven fairs with more than 50 events. Purses and numbers of entries have continued to grow with record numbers of Mass. breds showing superior performances at the raceways.

Continued success of the Thoroughbred Program is reflected in the following:

In 1976-77 racing seasons, 1,116 Mass. bred Thoroughbred horses went to post in races at Suffolk Downs and four agricultural fairs. Breeder and stallion owner awards amounted to $73,700.15 of which $62,783.85 were awarded as prizes to breeders of Thoroughbred horses in the Commonwealth, and $10,916.30 to owners of Thoroughbred Stallions standing and having domicile in the Commonwealth. Mass. bred horses accounted for 112 firsts, 124 seconds and 119 thirds, for a total of 355 placings in the money for the period.

Mass. bred horses contributed greatly to filling short fields in racing. Mass. bred horses accounted for the equivalent of 125 races, and taken on the basis of average handle, Mass. breds contributed to approximately $600,000 in revenue as the state's share of take from the racing handle.

Mares bred in Massachusetts in the spring of 1977 were up thirty-five percent over the previous year. Several new stallions are standing and are permanently quartered in the Commonwealth. Mass. bred Thoroughbreds are becoming more and more competitive in open racing. If the current trend continues, the present funding for the Thoroughbred Breeding Program may be inadequate in the future.

The agricultural impact to the Commonwealth created by the breeding of horses is immense, taken in the light of acreage, raising of crops, purchasing of goods and machinery and employment of personnel.

There were some 30,000 light horses in the state, compared to 5,000 in 1960. In feed alone, the light horse is worth $10 million to the hay and grain dealers in the state, and the Commonwealth itself derives over $15 million a year in income from Thoroughbred racing alone.

Many Massachusetts raised horses that do not race become show, event or pleasure horses, adding to the ever growing equine industry.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNSEL
John J. McColgan, Counsel

This year was very productive for the Department as far as legislation is concerned. Our number one priority, the Agricultural Preservation Restrictions Bill, was filed as a Departmental recommendation. It is hoped that passage of this legislation will put an end to or at least slow down the constant sale of farmland for other than agricultural purposes.

The following are the acts of this fiscal year that affected the Department of Food and Agriculture:

Chapter 264. AN ACT PERMITTING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES AND CERTAIN POINTS OF ENTRY WITHIN THE COMMONWEALTH. (Approved August 1, 1976)

Chapter 283. AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN, FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF DEPARTMENTS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND CERTAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH, FOR INTEREST, SINKING FUND AND SERIAL BOND REQUIREMENTS AND FOR CERTAIN PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS. Section 3B of this act abolished eleven specific funds including the Agricultural Purposes Fund. (Approved August 10, 1976)

Chapter 40. AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE TOWN OF STERLING IN THE CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS MOSQUITO CONTROL PROJECT. The title of this bill speaks for itself. (Approved March 11, 1977)

Chapter 43. AN ACT PROHIBITING THE USE OF HOG CHOLERA VACCINE. Because this vaccine is a live virus, the Federal Government prohibits the manufacturing and interstate transportation of the vaccine. However, some Massachusetts hog growers are using the vaccine; therefore, it was necessary to file this legislation. (Approved March 21, 1977)

Chapter 112. AN ACT PROHIBITING THE OFFERING OF ANIMALS AS PRIZES. This bill is of interest to the Department because in this legislation there is a proviso that it shall not apply to awards to persons participating in programs relating to animal husbandry. (Approved April 19, 1977)

Chapter 113. AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE TERMS OF TRUSTEES FOR THE COUNTY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE. This legislation provides that no trustee except a county commissioner shall serve more than two consecutive full terms. (Approved April 19, 1977)

Chapter 132. AN ACT EXEMPTING CERTAIN DISEASE ERADICATION PROCEDURES FROM THE DEFINITION OF "PRACTICING VETERINARY MEDICINE". This legislation authorizes animal health inspectors of the Division of Animal Health in this Department or in the service of the United States Department of Agriculture to draw blood in connection with the programs to control and eradicate brucellosis in animals. (Approved April 27, 1977)

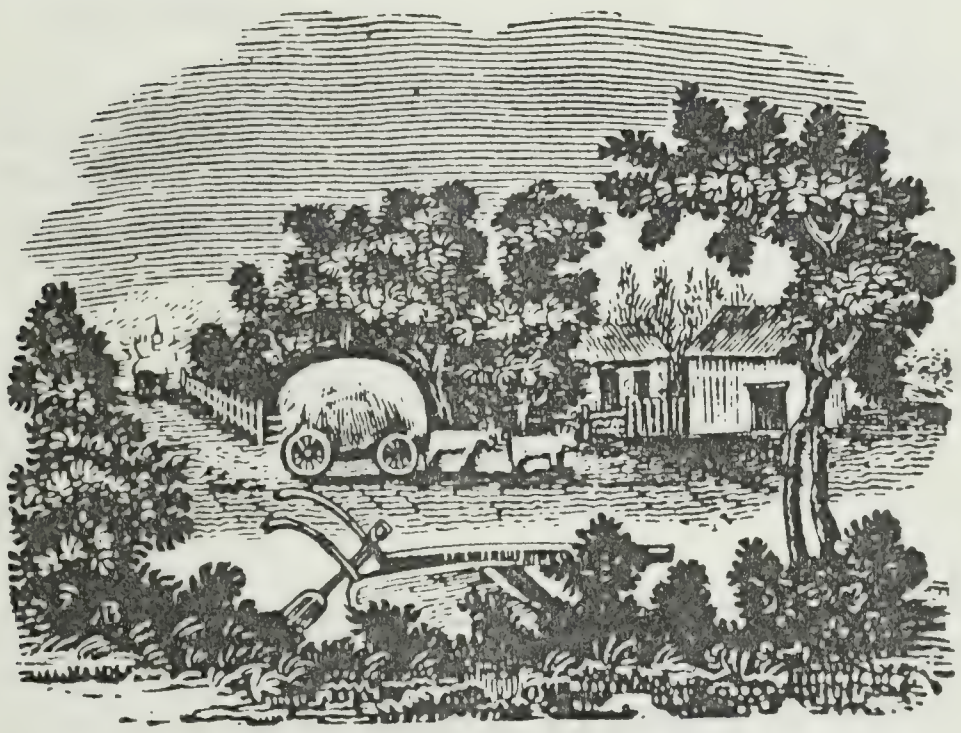
Chapter 232. AN ACT AUTHORIZING CITIES AND TOWNS TO APPROPRIATE MONEY FOR THE PURCHASE OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS OF FARMLANDS. This act, like the Department's development rights bill, authorizes the purchase of development rights, only at a local level. (Approved May 23, 1977)

Chapter 350. AN ACT EXEMPTING AGRICULTURAL LANDS FROM TAKING BY EMINENT DOMAIN FOR OPEN SPACE OR CONSERVATION PURPOSES BY COUNTIES. This bill was filed becaus of a situation in Bristol County where the county commissioners took valuable agricultural land by eminent domain. This bill will prevent further such takings. (Approved June 29, 1977)

The following two resolves were of interest to agriculture.

Chapter 18. RESOLVE INCREASING THE SCOPE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION ESTABLISHED TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY RELATIVE TO THE ADEQUACY AND SCOPE OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE COMMONWEALTH. (Approved September 7, 1976)

Chapter 23. RESOLVE INCREASING THE SCOPE OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION ESTABLISHED TO MAKE AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY RELATIVE TO THE FEASIBILITY OF RECODIFYING THE LAW PERTAINING TO THE CONTROL OF DOGS AND CATS AND OTHER MATTERS RELATIVE THERETO. (Approved October 15, 1976)



DIVISION OF MILK CONTROL COMMISSION
George M. Healey, Acting Director

Milk Control was enacted in 1934 for the purpose of insuring a continuous production and distribution of milk in the Commonwealth. Legislative and administrative regulations are necessary in order to guarantee a stable price to milk producers and thus a continuous supply of milk products to the consuming public.

Milk represents the largest segment of our agricultural economy. Massachusetts producers receive over 50 million dollars per year for their milk. The investment in land, building, livestock, etc., runs into millions of dollars. For the dairy industry as a whole, the investment is hundreds of millions of dollars which also provide a livelihood for thousands of citizens in the Commonwealth.

The activities of the Division of Milk Control this year were as follows:

1. Establishes Class I and Class II prices and butterfat differentials that processors must pay for milk in areas not governed by the Federal Milk Market Administrator.

2. Establishes minimum prices to milk dealers who purchase milk from Mass. producers whose price is not establishe by the Federal Market Administrator.

3. Establishes minimum prices for producer-handlers who sel milk within the Federal Marketing Area and are exempt from provisions of the Federal Order.

4. Provides for the frequency and methods of testing milk and cream for payment purposes, for all Massachusetts producers.

5. Provides for the measuring and sampling of raw milk on Mass. farms.

6. Provides for the licensing of persons measuring and sampling milk.

7. Enforces the law which prohibits the sale of milk below cost and levies fines of not less than $50 nor more than $200.

8. Prohibits predatory price discrimination in the marketplace.

9. Investigates retail milk prices in order to stabilize markets, prevent price wars, and help insure reasonable and stable milk prices to the public. 3,457 investigations were made in the fiscal year.

10. Maintains statistical and research section which gathers information beneficial to the milk industry.

11. Controls hauling rates charged by the milk dealers to producers.

12. Licenses dealers and stores. 416 regular milk dealer licenses and 4,471 store licenses were granted during the fiscal year.

Income derived from the milk industry for the fiscal year amounted to $242,472.93. Expenses of the Division for the same period amounted to $207,215.32.

STATE RECLAMATION BOARD
Charles J. Cannon, Secretary

The Board provides advice and assistance to communities interested in organization of mosquito control districts. It also provides advice for mosquito control programs for communities unable to participate in an organized mosquito control district. The Board appoints the Commissioners who are responsible for the operation of the projects, and is responsible for budgetary control, processing of requisitions and invoices and issuance of payroll checks for all projects.

The functions of the Reclamation Board include supervision of ten organized mosquito control projects, greenhead fly control projects, the salt marsh ditch maintenance program, and control of aquatic plant and animal nuisance in Musquashiat Pond in Scituate and Straits Pond in Hull and Cohasset.

CONTROL METHODS

The organized mosquito control projects today are under an integrated Control Program which includes a variety of mosquito control techniques, based on biological, mechanical and chemical methods. No two Massachusetts projects have identical programs because of differences in location, topography, population distribution and other factors.

Surveys are made to determine the location of water collections, temporary or permanent, natural or man-made, where mosquito breeding occurs.

Source reduction methods are an important part of mosquito control programs and are effective in reducing the use of chemical larval and adult controls. These methods include the cleaning of debris and obstructions from streams and existing ditches, the construction, maintenance and operation of tidal gates, dams and ocean outfalls, the clearing of brush and weeds from the banks of streams and ditches as necessary for cleaning such streams and ditches and the occasional construction of new drainage ditches.

An important aspect of the maintenance of the salt marsh ditch network is that it permits surface feeding minnows to move in and out of the ditches with tidal fluctuations. These fish feed on mosquito larvae.

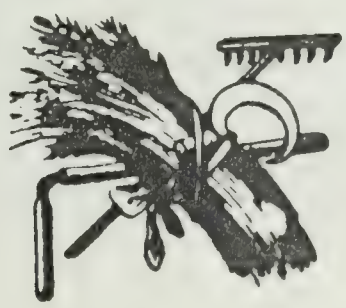
Source reduction methods cannot eliminate all mosquito breeding, and in order to achieve reduction of mosquitoes, it is still necessary to use one or more pesticide chemicals, including oil. Pesticides are applied in compliance with regulations of the State Pesticide Board and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and in conformance with the E.P.A. approved label instructions. Early season efforts are directed at the mosquito larvae in their aquatic environment. Applications are made for adult control later in the season. Pesticide applications are made by hand-carried equipment, truck mounted equipment or from the air by helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft.

Most of the greenhead fly control today consists of the use of traps, located on the salt marshes where these flies originate. These traps catch large numbers of flies before they leave the marshes for residential and recreational areas.

MOSQUITO CONTROL PROJECTS

There are ten mosquito control projects in operation in Massachusetts at the present time. Eight of these were created by special acts of the legislature. The remaining two, known as "voluntary trust projects" were established by the State Reclamation Board upon request of the communities involved and after a public hearing.

Mosquito Control Projects now operate in Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk, Plymouth and Suffolk counties.



DIVISION OF PLANT PEST CONTROL
Peter C. Kuzmiski, Director

The primary responsibility of the Division of Plant Pest ntrol is to prevent the entry of dangerous plant pests into is state, and to prevent the further spread of damaging nt pests should they become established here.

The annual inspection of nurseries is one of our most portant activities in this regard. This year over 500 series were inspected and certified to be apparently free m dangerous plant pests. This certification allows growers buy, grow and sell, and ship plants to all states and ntries.

The common insects found in the nurseries included the tles, aphids, scales, galls and spider mites. Plant eases were at a minimum, although the common leaf spots sed by fungi were a little more prevalent than last year to the wet spring weather.

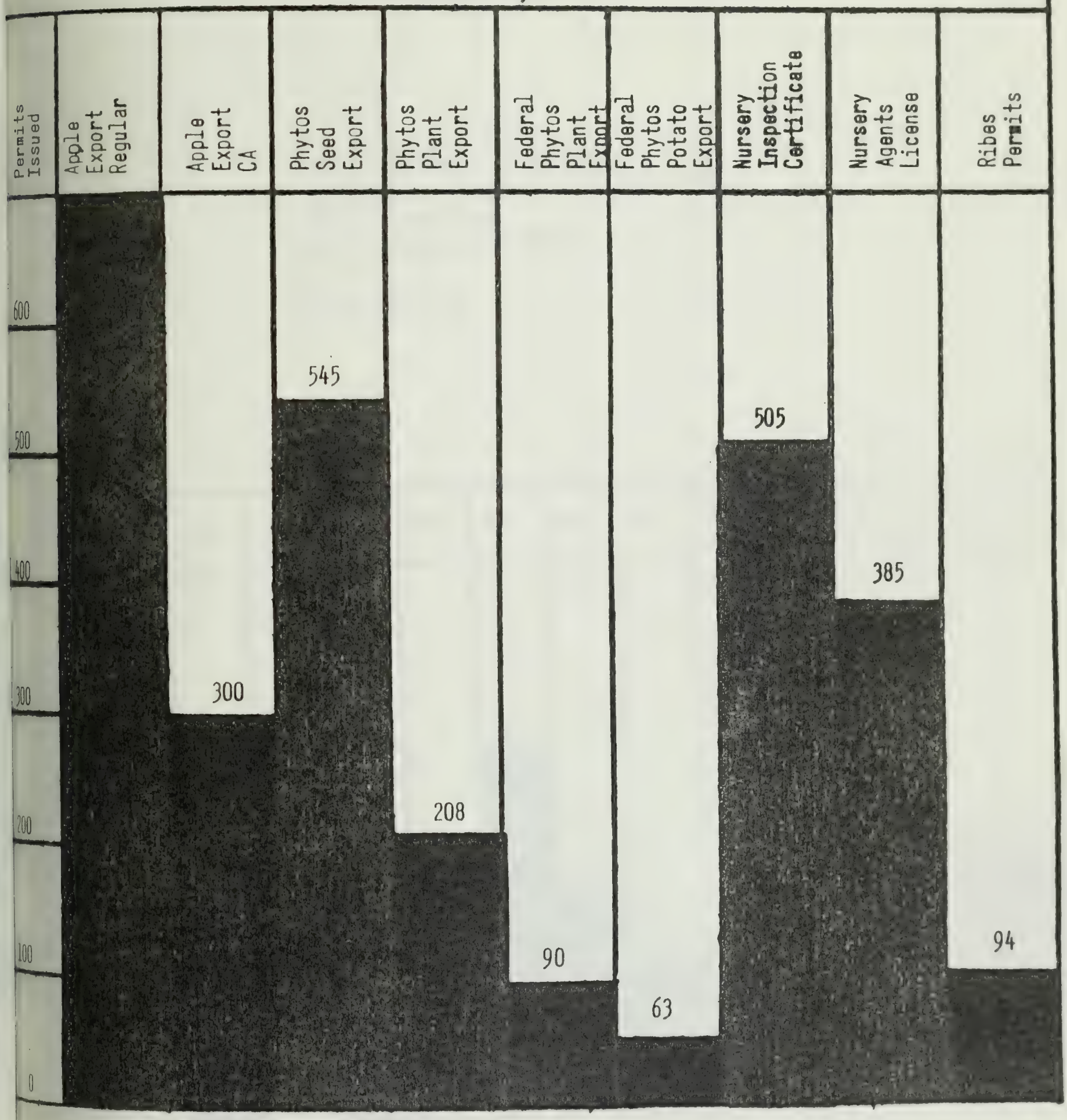
The following is a list of activities that were performed t year to help satisfy our primary responsibility:

Nursery Inspection
Licensing of Agents
Certification of Plants to Other States and Countries
Inspection of Plants from Other States and Countries
State Plant Quarantine Enforcement
Survey and Trapping Programs
Collaboration with U.S. Department of Agriculture on all Federal plant quarantines affecting Massachusetts
Public Information Activities

Included in this report are several charts which further cribe our activities.

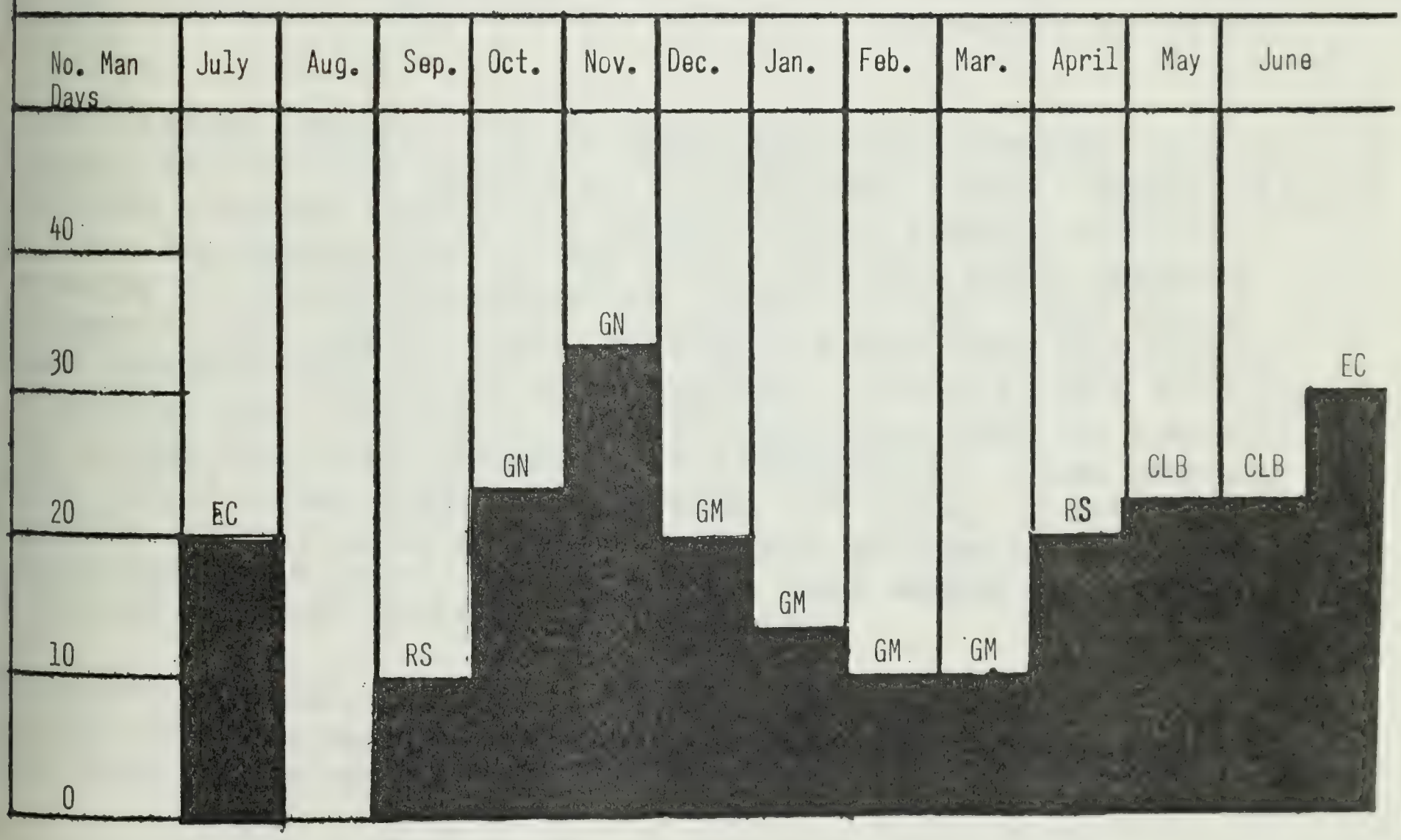
Licenses - Certificates - Phytos. - Permits Issued

Total Issued 2,890



Plant Pest Surveys FY 1977 By Months

EC	- European Chafer	51
RS	- Red Stele of Strawberry	30
GN	- Golden Nematode of Potato	60
GM	- Gypsy Moth	55
GLB	- Cereal Leaf Beetle	50
Total Man Days		246



APIARY INSPECTION

Alfred R. Carl, Chief Inspector

Apiary inspection was performed through the summer months ı eleven counties by six part-time inspectors paid on a per lem basis. All inspectors must have a working knowledge of ırval honeybee disease identification and its medicinal con- ol.

All inspectors discovered many new beekeepers, indicating ıe growing popularity of beekeeping to hobbyists. No new mmercial beekeepers had begun operations in this state. The ınal apiary inspection statistics might have shown a decisive ıcrease in hives inspected, if finding new beekeepers had not pended time ordinarily spent inspecting apiaries already in ıe inspection records. Larval disease incidence did not show ı increase or decline over the 1975 statistics.

Colonies accumulated significant stores from June and July ıney plants (black locust, linden, clovers, and blackberry). lequate moisture conditions contributed to significant gains. y weather later in the summer, however, lessened the final ıt yield.

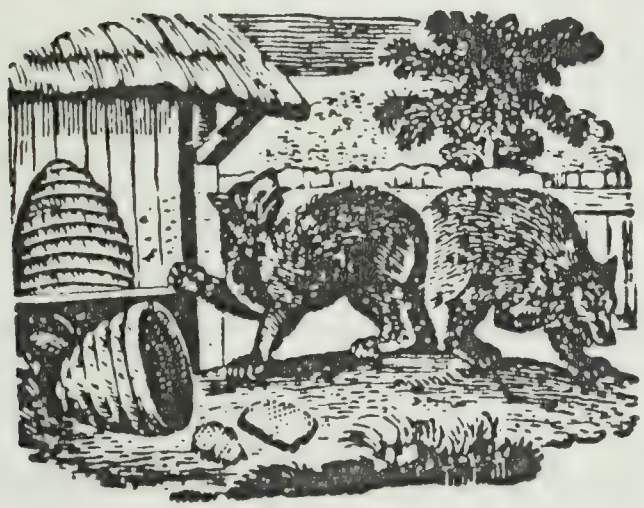
Insecticide damage, due to Parathion application on cran- rry bogs, was not as severe as in previous years, especially ı those who removed their bee hives before insect control gan. The increased use of sprinkler systems have enabled ny growers to apply Parathion at night, rather than using rial insecticide application during the day when honeybees d other Hymenopterons are most active. Hives in the vicinity corn fields were severely damaged by Sevin used to control rn ear worms and corn borers. If Lannate were used instead Sevin, field bees would never reach the hive, eliminating e possible insecticide storage with the pollen in the hive. eld bees would be lost, but the main unit would be spared of ture mortality, the better of two evils.

Mosquito control programs did not account for drastic ve population losses in September as in previous years. lonies that enter winter with populations diminished by

esticides, or with pollen supplies tinctured with Carbaryl, ost likely will not survive the winter, thus adding to the ost of beekeeping in Massachusetts. A majority of colonies ntered winter in weakened condition and rather low on honey tores. Early fall honey storage was drastically hindered. eekeepers had to feed sugar syrup for wintering preparation. ven with feeding, wintering prospects appeared to be questionble for some colonies.

Predicting the winter losses in late October could not ave come close to the disheartening effect the winter of 1976-977 had on honeybee colonies. Some beekeepers suffered 50 to 0% attrition by the beginning of April. Beekeepers replaced ead hives with package bees and colony divides.

Wholesale honey prices varied between $ .55 and $ .65 per ound. Retail prices ranged from $ .95 to $1.45 per pound epending on color, flavor, floral origin, and area of sale.



MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—APIARY INSPECTION

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

SEASON 1977

COUNTY	NO. COL. EXAMINED		NO. COL. OWNED		NO. COL. A.F.B.		NO. COL. E.F.B.		NO. COL. TREATED		NO. COL. DESTROYED.	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
BARNSTABLE	523	518	523	518	28	2	0	0	11	2	17	0
BERKSHIRE	—	—	168	168	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRISTOL	—	414	1086	575	—	5	—	21	—	26	—	0
ESSEX	1356	983	1364	1658	70	13	50	7	120	20	—	0
FRANKLIN	—	—	316	316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HAMPDEN	180	515	190	950	6	12	2	3	3	3	5	12
HAMPSHIRE	114	68	117	120	22	0	6	0	23	0	5	0
MIDDLESEX	1812	2945	1860	3310	158	21	1	55	158	76	1	0
NORFOLK	315	754	1450	1450	14	13	0	15	14	27	—	0
PLYMOUTH	765	1986	2068	2068	37	11	—	6	37	17	—	0
WORCESTER	202	338	214	829	4	5	0	0	4	5	—	0
SUFFOLK	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	5267	8521	9536	11962	339	82	59	107	370	176	28	12

% A.F.B. 1976 6.4 % E.F.B. 1976 1.1 % A.F.B. 1977 0.96 % E.F.B. 1977 1.3

Estimate No. of Colonies in Massachusetts 12,300

November 30, 1977

Peter C. Kuzmiski, Director
Plant Pest Control

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Evelyn F. Murphy, Secretary

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Frederic Winthrop, Jr., Commissioner
Myron A. Maiewski, Assistant Commissioner

BOARD OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Arless A. Spielman, Chairman, Amherst
Ralph J. Baldasaro, Chester
Charles S. Bean, Westwood
Shirley Cross, Sandwich
Lloyd A. Hathaway, Abington
Clive H. Olson, Tauton
Harley Phelps, Jr., Lanesboro

ADMINISTRATION

John J. McColgan, Attorney
Charles H. Callahan, Head Administrative Assistant
James T. Walsh, Bonding and Hearing Officer

DIVISION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND USE

Susan Redlich, Director

DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH

Walter F. Lewis, Director
Victor P. LaBranche, D.V.M., Chief Veterinary
James P. Sheehan, Supervisor of Poultry
Mabel A. Owen, Supervisor of Riding Academies
Florence M. McEachern, Head Clerk

DIVISION OF DAIRYING AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

J. Peter Griffin, Director
Arthur W. Hoyt, Supervisor of Inspection

DIVISION OF FAIRS

Dennis J. Flynn, Director
_____ Supervisor of Fairs and Standardbred Program
Thomas F. Moran, Supervisor of Thoroughbred Program

DIVISION OF MARKETS

John J. Fitzgerald, Director
L. Paris, Assistant Director - Promotion and Information
James M. Cassidy, Assistant Director - Regulatory

MILK CONTROL COMMISSION

George M. Healey, Acting Director
Emilie G. Abbott, Supervisor of Milk Marketing Research

DIVISION OF PLANT PEST CONTROL

Peter C. Kuzmiski, Director
Warren P. Shepard, Assistant Director
Alfred R. Carl, Jr., Apiary Inspector

RECLAMATION BOARD

Harold D. Rose
John J. McColgan
Charles J. Cannon, Executive Secretary

Cambridge Street, Boston, MA 02202 Phone: 617-727-3000

A J BOOKBINDER

JUL 1993

WALTHAM, MA 02154
(617) 893-3051